

Sheriff.....Geo. F. Owen
Treasurer.....James W. Whitwick
Prosecuting Attorney.....M. D. Connors
Judge of Probate.....J. H. Davidson
C. O. Com.....L. T. Wright
Surveyor.....Wm. Shanks

South Branch.....F. P. Richardson
Beaver Creek.....John Brown
Maple Forest.....F. R. Dackow
Grayling.....Adelbert Taylor
Fredrick.....James Smith

Mr. C. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Whit, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sun-
day school at 11 o'clock a. m. every Sunday.
Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cor-
dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L.
Gulchard, Pastor. Regular services every
2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at
10 o'clock a. m. C. E. at 6:30 every Sun-
day. Prayer meeting every Wednesday
evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednes-
day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 u.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—
Rev. J. J. Whit, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each
month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father
H. Weber, Pastor. Regular services the 2nd Sunday
in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 396, F. & A. M.
Meets in regular convocation every Thursday
evening on or before the full of the moon.

J. J. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. Pond, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on
the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the af-
ternoon. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.

JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 122.
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 157.
Meets every Tuesday evening.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.

BUILER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards,
meets every first and third Saturday evening
in W. R. C. Hall. H. Douchette, Captain.

P. D. BUCHAN, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.
Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STAR, No. 88, meets Wednesday evening on
or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. F. W. NABURN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790—Meets
second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, U. R.

B. WISER, B. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets
every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. G. K. LEPP, Lady Com.

Mrs. F. W. WALDE, Gentleman.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE
LODGE, No. 141, K. P., meets in Castle Hall
the first and third Wednesday of each month.

B. A. POND, K. of K.

L. T. WAGNER, G. O.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M.,
will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on
or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MERZ, T. J. M.

F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

Crawford County

Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,

PROPRIETORS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and
upward received, subject to check on de-
mand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit.
Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation
consistent with good banking.

HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8
evenings.

Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEORGE L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Fine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of
the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office at Court House. GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes
and purchase and sale of real estate promptly
attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, op-
posite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Advertisement.

If you put a sign over your
door, you are an advertiser.
The sign is a small card or ad-
vertising your business to the
passer-by.

An advertisement is a small
sign placed in many places
which is seen by many people.
It is a small card or sign
which is placed in many places
which is seen by many people.
It is a small card or sign
which is placed in many places
which is seen by many people.

WILL CONQUER OR DIE

THIS DECLARATION IS MADE BY
PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Boers, He Says, Expect No Aid from
Other Nations, but Are Determined
to Fight to the Last—Burgers Are
in Desperate Straits.

Notwithstanding recent reverses and
the general collapse, apparently, of the
Free State as a factor in the war, with
the rumored disheartening of the Boers
in consequence, eminent war critics say
there is reason to believe that President
Kruger is correctly reported as saying
his people "will conquer or die." From
the first there have been rumors of dis-
satisfaction from the Free State, but
from the Transvaal there has not been
the slightest indication that its burghers
have ever thought of faltering or of peace
unless the latter should be upon lines
for which the determined citizens of the
South African republic took up arms.
President Kruger is reported, by way of
Paris, as saying:

"Having been forced into the war, the
Boers will conquer or die. I expect no
aid from other nations, but we are glad
of sympathy and friendship. The Trans-
vaal is willing to make peace at any time,
but we want no more costs. Only abso-
lute independence is possible. We don't
want more territory, but are content with
our present frontier, if we are permitted
to live peacefully. This is all we ask."

These statements read strangely
enough in connection with the fact that
the Free State is overrun, an army is on
its way to the relief of Mafeking, and
Buller, Methuen and Lord Roberts are
each at the head of an army ready for
the final advance upon the Transvaal.

As to intervention, Dr. Leyds is said
to be still looking hopefully toward Amer-
ica—not realizing, perhaps, that in offer-
ing its friendly offices to England the
American Government has done all it can
do short of intervention by force, which
would mean war. Possibly, Russia's
forthcoming answer to President Kruger's
appeal for intervention may be more ef-
fective as regards aid to the Boers,
but unless the continental powers are
prepared for forcible intervention there
is no aid in sight for "Oom" Paul and
his people outside their own strength
and valor. That the sturdy president of
the Transvaal contemplates this possi-
bility is probable. From present indica-
tions the world is likely to witness a he-
roic but pathetic and useless struggle
before the South African republic, like
the Orange Free State, has a new capital
and a new ruler.

The British inhabitants of the Trans-
vaal, whose rights as non-combatants
have hitherto been respected, are now ex-
periencing the hardships of war. Presi-
dent Kruger has commandeered all able-
bodied men in the State, no matter of
what nationality. The British citizens
who remained in Pretoria or elsewhere
in the Transvaal, perhaps with the idea
of being on the winning side, no matter
what might happen, are beginning to
discover the difficulty of endeavoring to
serve two masters. Under penalty of
death, they have been ordered to proceed
to Kroonstad and help to repel the in-
vaders. This is interpreted in London
to mean that the Boers are in desperate
straits. The British said that given the
unyielding president of the most uncon-
promising party among the Boers of
South Africa is beginning to recognize
the hopelessness of the struggle.

DEATH OF OSMAN PASHA.

Famous Turkish General and Hero of
Plevna Passes Away.

A dispatch from Constantinople an-
nounces the death of Osman Pasha, the
hero of Plevna and the greatest Turkish
soldier of recent times. He was 68 years
old. His defense of Plevna against an
overwhelming force in 1876 gave him
enormous prestige. By the intrench-
ments he caused to be thrown up he ar-
rested for four months the advance of
the Russians.

In three pitched battles he overcame
the finest troops of the Czar's armies.



OSMAN PASHA.

On July 1, 1876, he inflicted a loss of
3,000 killed and wounded on his assailants.
The next battle cost the Russians
170 officers and 7,130 men, and the three
days' stubborn assault of Skobloff later
on, when the Russian grenadiers got
within 500 yards of the trenches, but
failed to pass the fatal fire zone, ended
in a Russian loss of from 18,000 to 20,-
000 men.

It was resolved to starve out the army
of Osman, which originally numbered
about 50,000 men, and an army of 120,-
000 Russians completed the investment.
At length, forty-five days after the close
siege had been established, and 144 days
after his arrival at Plevna, Osman de-
termined on a desperate attempt to cut
his way through. The struggle was of
the fiercest sort, but many hours of day-
long fighting ended in the Turks being
driven back, and the "Defender of Plev-
na" surrendered with the honors of war.

News of Minor Note.

The State immigration agent of Wash-
ington estimates that 50,000 persons have
moved into that State during the past
year.

Because of the rise in price of Euro-
pean coal, inquiries are pouring in from
Europe, the West Indies and Mexico for
Alabama coal.

Henry E. White, a letter carrier in the
Cleveland, Ohio, postoffice, is a son of
Gen. Sir George White, who commanded
at Ladysmith. He came to America five
teen years ago.

CARNEGIE SUIT IS OFF.

Head of Steel Company Makes Terms
with Frick.

The great contest between Andrew
Carnegie and his partner, H. C. Frick,
has closed. The lawsuits are ordered
stopped and an amicable arrangement
has been made between the two great
iron magnates by which not only are the
warring elements set at rest once and for
all, but also a great steel and iron cor-
poration has been formed that is far-
reaching in its influence and has a cap-
ital of over \$200,000,000. The agreement
covers not only all the points at issue be-
tween the two leaders, but also the tak-
ing into the combination of all the allied
companies in which they were individual-
ly interested.

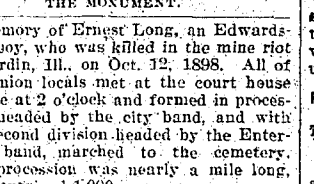
How far-reaching these agreements are
may be inferred from the fact that they
cover not only the Carnegie Steel Com-
pany, with its \$50,000,000 of paid-in cap-
ital, but also the coal mines, the fleet of
boats on the great lakes, the iron mines,
the railroads, the transportation lines,
the immense coal fields and the coke in-
dustries, and in addition to these hun-
dreds of other interests in subsidiary
companies. All these are merged into
one colossal corporation.

Mr. Frick was originally a clerk in the
employ of Mr. Carnegie. By reason of
his executive ability he advanced steady-
ly in his employer's favor, acquired stock
and won a fortune. With the filing of a
suit on Feb. 13 last knowledge of the
details of a dispute between the wealthy
iron master and his lieutenant became
public. Mr. Frick, suing the Carnegie
company, insisted that he had made the
enormous profits for the organization;
that Mr. Carnegie paid no attention to
the business, and that if he did a great
financial loss would result. Mr. Car-
negie was the victim of Mr. Carnegie's
malice; that Mr. Frick considered his
stock worth \$16,238,000 and not \$6,000,-
000, by the payment of which Mr. Car-
negie was attempting to force him out of
the company. Mr. Frick also accused Mr.
Carnegie of trying to make operative a
so-called "ironclad" agreement made in
1880, whereby any member of the com-
pany might be forced out.

IN MEMORY OF ERNEST LONG.

Union Men Erect a Monument in Wood-
land Cemetery. Mr. Oliver, Ill.

A few days ago union men from Ed-
wardsville and a dozen surrounding towns
gathered at Woodland cemetery, Mr. Ol-
iver, Ill., to attend the memorial services
felicited to the unveiling of a monument



THE MONUMENT.

In memory of Ernest Long, an Edwards-
ville boy, who was killed in the mine riot
at Virdin, Ill., on Oct. 32, 1898. All of
the union locals met at the court house
square at 2 o'clock and formed in process-
ion headed by the city band, and with
the second division headed by the Enter-
prise band, marched to the cemetery.
The procession was nearly a mile long,
and contained 1,000 men.

WILL CUT RAILROAD RATES.

Comptroller Dawes Rules on Lines
Having Land Grants.

Comptroller Dawes has made a ruling
which will cost the railroads of the coun-
try a loss of several million dollars on
military traffic done since the opening of
the Spanish-American war, and which
will materially decrease the revenue of
Government business to be done by the
roads in the future.

Mr. Dawes holds in effect that in mak-
ing settlements for the handling of troops
and military supplies the land grant re-
ductions due the Government will be de-
ducted from first-class tariff rates, as
heretofore. In other words, the Govern-
ment now demands the benefit of the
military reductions given by party rates,
and in addition the land grant reduction.
This applies to nearly all the business
done by the roads for the Government
during the Philippine and Spanish wars,
and to all business that may be done in
the future. It applies to freight as well
as to passenger traffic and will affect
nearly every line of railway in the coun-
try. Very little of the Government busi-
ness done since the opening of the Span-
ish war has been settled for. A small
proportion of it was let under bids, but
the great mass was transacted under the
land grant law.



PLEVNA IN THE BALKANS.

Last year there were 3,846 fires in Lon-
don, and 191 lives were lost from that
cause.

Romania is to have three new railway
lines constructed at a cost of \$16,546,000,
exclusive of rolling stock.

In New South Wales the Government
has fixed the minimum wages of railway
laborers at seven shillings, or about \$1.75
a day.

A German newspaper states that in
Europe there are seventy-one marriage-
able princesses and only forty marriage-
able princes.

The Government of New Zealand pro-
vides work for all applicants at the rate
of \$2 a day.

Berlin has seventy public monuments,
a larger number in proportion to the size
of the city than that of any other Euro-
pean capital.

The highest Prussian court has decided
that the American title of doctor cannot
be used in Prussia without a special per-
mit from the Government.

A scandal society has been started in
Berlin, and on a Sunday not long ago
five men and women wearing sandals
marched through the muddy streets.

NEW WAR IN SIGHT.

Collision Seems Imminent Between
France and England.

The military situation in South Africa
now occupies a secondary place in the
attention of the British Government, and
a London correspondent asserts that the
entire resources of the empire are being
utilized in preparations to meet a greater
danger nearer home.

No other interpretation is possible of
the extraordinary measures for defense
undertaken by the Government, which in-
creased instead of diminishing after the
tide of war had turned in the British
favor. Preparations for naval mobiliza-
tion, the Queen's personal call for volun-
teers, the Government's appeal to the
colonies to prepare to put every available
man in the field, the Queen's abandon-
ment of her proposed continental trip,
her sudden decision to visit Ireland, the
premature issue of the budget, and the
floating of the popular war loan came in
quick succession. Apprehensions became
more definite when it was learned that
France had tried unsuccessfully to in-
duce the Sultan to reopen the Egyptian
question.

While the fact that there is at present
no subject of diplomatic controversy be-
tween France, or Russia, and Great Brit-
ain apparently tends to minimize the
chances of a clash, there seems to be no
reason to doubt that these countries have
been constrained to recognize the dangers
latent in the present attitude of the
French public. Not even when the Pa-
shoda incident was under discussion have
the French people manifested such hos-
tility toward England as they show at the
present time. The action of the French
Government in strengthening its defenses
at various colonial stations seems to indi-
cate that while it officially maintains its
policy of peace, it recognizes that the
stress of public sentiment might become
too strong to admit of further continued
restraint in case some slight point of
difference should arise.

It is impossible just now to discover
any pretext which should give occasion
for hostile maneuvers on either side, but
Great Britain now, as at the time of the
Fashoda affair, is evidently holding itself
in readiness for any emergency. The mo-
bilization of the fleets and the call upon
the colonies for more troops "in case of
danger threatening from other quar-
ters" are significant; and it must not be
left out of account that Russia at a
critical time still keeps a force hovering
along the border of Afghanistan. Per-
haps the most reassuring feature of the
situation is the fact apparently that Rus-
sia is not yet prepared to act. Great Brit-
ain seems to be well on the way to vic-
tory in South Africa, and with every
British success the inducements for for-
eign intervention are lessened. It is not
to be believed that the French Govern-
ment would willingly act on the aggres-
sive without an assurance of the support
of its nominal ally.

Russia, apparently, is the key to the
situation, which, if not menacing, is at
least sufficiently grave to have caused
anxiety among even the more sober mind-
ed and more thoughtful Frenchmen.
Without Russia, France would be play-
ing a dangerous game to aggravate any
further the present strained situation.
Whether or not, in case France did over-
step the bounds and Great Britain's at-
tention were to be divided between two
wars, Russia could refrain from making
use of its opportunities is a question.

FOR SENDING POISONED CANDY.

Trial of Miss Viola Horlocker Begins at
Hastings, Neb.

The case of Miss Viola Horlocker,
charged with attempting to kill Mrs.
Charles P. Morey by poison, was called
for trial in the District Court at Has-
tings, Neb., Monday.

The attorneys for the defense asked
time in which to file an affidavit for con-
finement, and the court granted the re-
quest. The facts that Mrs. Horlocker, mother
of the accused, is very sick in New
York City, and that it is absolutely nec-
essary that she be here at the trial. The
attorneys for the prosecution requested the
application and it was refused.

April 10, 1899, a box of poisoned hon-
dons was left at the studio door of Mrs.
Charles P. Morey, and several persons ate
of the candy and were made very ill.

Miss Horlocker, a stenographer in the
employ of Mr. Morey, was charged with
the crime and arrested. It is charged
that the girl was infatuated with her
employer.

Miss Horlocker is highly connected and
was a society leader as well as leader of
All Saints' Church choir. So far as is
known, the familiarity of the girl ex-
tended no further than frequent bicycle
rides, in which Mrs. Morey occasionally
joined.

EXPORTS BREAK THE RECORD.

February Foreign Trade Averaged
\$5,000,000 a Day.

A Washington dispatch says that the
month of February, 1900, has made the
most remarkable record of any February
in the history of our foreign commerce.
The exports during that month have av-
eraged \$5,000,000 for every business day
in the month, and the total exports were
\$119,768,762, or more than 25 per cent
greater than that of any preceding Feb-
ruary. Not only are the exports larger
than those of any preceding February,
but the excess of exports over imports
is also much larger than in any preced-
ing February, surpassing those of 1898
by nearly 25 per cent and being more
than 50 per cent in excess of that of any
earlier year. February is a month of
heavy importations, and it frequently
happens that the imports exceed the ex-
ports, so that an excess of \$50,000,000
in exports over imports in February
makes the record of the month a remark-
able one, despite the fact that the im-
portations which amounted to \$68,774,150
were slightly larger than those of any
preceding year except 1893.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A new export to Hawaii is rice, which
is raised in Louisiana and is being ex-
ported to San Francisco, 1,000 miles away.

Capital invested in farming in this
country is estimated at \$16,000,000,000.

The peanut crop of 1899 is nearly 1,-
000,000 bushels heavier than the crop of
1898.

The 3c piece is not entirely out of cir-
culation, according to a Pennsylvania
banker. He took in 800 of them last
year.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Money Appropriated to Replace Old
Stones Brought from England.

One hundred and twenty-three years
ago two surveyors, named Charles Mas-
on and Jeremiah Dixon, went over from
England to lay out and mark the bound-
ary between Pennsylvania and Mary-
land. They did their work thor-
oughly. If on England they brought over
with them hundreds of stone pillars, with
a big P engraved on one side of each
and an M on the other. After they had



OLD-MARKING STONES.

surveyed the boundary they set up one
of these stones at the end of each mile,
with more elaborate monuments at in-
tervals of five miles.

Not since the stones were first set in
the ground have they been repaired,
though Mason and Dixon's line has
grown famous as an historic, if almost
intangible, barrier at one time between
slaves and free territory. Many of the
original stones have been almost destroy-
ed by the elements. Others have been
taken up and are used as fence posts or
stepping blocks. Now the Legislature
of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$5,000
and that of Maryland the same amount
for the preparation and placing of new
stones which shall mark Mason and
Dixon's line for the next 100 years.

WILL INCREASE SILVER COIN.

New Act Provides for an Additional
Mintage of \$20,000,000.

A special from Washington says that
the mint of the United States will be
brought for some time to come in under
bidding to carry out the provisions of the
act that has just become law and that
permits the Secretary of the Treasury to
add \$20,000,000 to the stock of subsid-
iary coinage. The authority to coin sil-
ver of the smaller denominations has been
obtained specifically from time to time,
but has been restricted to small amounts.
The supporters of the free coinage of sil-
ver having systematically resisted the in-
crease of the supply of minor silver.

Director of the Mint Roberts, in talk-
ing about the new act, said: "The new mon-
etary act authorizes an increase of about
\$20,000,000 in the stock of subsidiary

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYSON, - - - MICHIGAN.

EFFECT OF GOLD BILL

REPORT ON WORKINGS OF THE MEASURE.

Bank Circulations Are Largely Increased—Cotton Holds Steady with Large Export Demand—Canadiana Want to Control Cuban Railways.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "In its first week of operation the new monetary bill has given satisfaction at the treasury and to banks. Applications for new 2 per cent notes have exceeded \$100,000,000, and the net increase in bank circulation is already over \$10,000,000. The release of millions employed in preparation for the new money has caused in bank returns considerable changes, which are nominal rather than real, and the money markets are undisturbed. Cotton holds at 3 1/2 cents for spot, with heavy export demand. The goods market here is only strong in demand for immediate need. The London wool sales have shown a shade more strength than those of last month. Sales at the three chief American markets were only 4,800,000 pounds, of which 3,771,000 were domestic. Failures for the week have been 183 in the United States, against 200 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 24 last year."

BATTLES WITH STAGE ROBBERS.

Driver Has a Running Fight with Bandits Near Valentine, Neb.
W. P. Hunt, stage driver on the road from Valentine, Neb., to Rosebud, was the victim of an attempted hold-up while on his way to town with the mail. When about twenty miles from Valentine two masked men rode over a knoll about 200 yards to his right and, flourishing their guns, commanded him to halt. Hunt dismounted and dropped one man from the run and then the shooting began. Hunt had a very narrow escape. The bullets pattered all around him, one striking his watch after tearing through his heavy clothing and notebook, but he was unharmed. Hunt returned the fire with a revolver and dropped one man from his saddle, upon which the pursuit stopped.

CANADIANS SEEK CUBAN ROADS.

Propose to Gridiron Pearl of the Antilles with Steel Rails.

President T. G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, accompanied by Directors H. B. Stewart, H. B. Stewart, and C. H. Stewart, have been in Chattanooga, Tenn., on route home from Cuba. While in the city it was learned that these magnates have been in Cuba inspecting the railroads of the island with a view to obtaining control of all the railroad mileage, consolidating it into one system and making large extensions of mileage. In the event the deal is consummated it is proposed to extend railroad lines through rich agricultural and mineral regions of the island, to fit up resorts for tourists, equip roads with new and modern rolling stock and quicken the schedules.

PROPOSE A RELIGIOUS JUBILEE.

Many Preachers Want a Year of Prayer and Fasting.

Albert Frazer of Cincinnati, a prominent in church and reformatory work, is busily engaged in mailing to the newspapers an address to the people of the United States advocating a national religious jubilee, preceded by a year of prayer and preparation and a national religious revival. This address is being mailed to the following: Albert Frazer, Cincinnati; Bishop William Crowell, Albany; the Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus; and many other distinguished clergymen.

Breaks Canada's Seal Record.

Judging from reports already received, the total number of seals actually taken by the Canadian seal fleet this far is about 200,000, and the prospect is that as four weeks of the fishing season have yet to run this total will be increased by some 60,000. As the entire catch last year was only 247,000, this year's figures promise to be the best within twenty years.

Pleased by Shrieks of Agony.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fleming, an aged couple at Cheyenne, Wyo., quarreled and when the officers arrived Mrs. Fleming, clothing was in flames and her husband was standing over her with a lighted candle, and apparently delighted by her agonizing shrieks. The man was arrested.

Killed in Boiler Explosion.

The boiler of a stationary sawmill at the boys' industrial school at Lancaster, Ohio, blew up last night, killing one boy and wounding three. The boiler was badly injured by having become broken, and a son-in-law had a leg broken.

Negro's Horrible Crime.

Tom Jones, a negro, murdered Ella Jones and five of her children, and then cremated the bodies, also destroying the woman's residence, at Garner, near Raleigh, N. C. The murderer was arrested.

Damaged by Prairie Fire.

A prairie fire started near Houghton, S. D., and spread over a large tract of country. Thousands of acres of grass range were burned over and several farm buildings were destroyed. The loss is heavy.

Train Wreckers Confess.

William Glover and Tom McCullin, colored, arrested at Hopkinsville, Ky., have confessed that they wrecked a Louisville and Nashville passenger train near there recently.

Rioters Stab a Police Chief.

A serious riot occurred at the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, C. B., among a large number of Italian employees who were brought from New York and Boston, James Beckman, the chief of police, was fatally stabbed.

Wage Scale Signed.

The wage scale for the coal miners of the Pittsburgh district has been signed, to become effective April 1, the basis being a horizontal advance of 21.21 per cent. The settlement affords 20,000 men.

Cape Nome's Rich Gold Field.

Explorations say that more than 5,000 square miles of gold-bearing territory in western Alaska has now been prospected and found rich, according to Nome advices brought to Dawson by R. R. McKee and E. H. Nagle, who left Nome City in January.

Three-Cent Fare Ordinance Invalid.

Judge Swan in the United States District Court at Detroit rendered a decision which denies the validity of an ordinance passed some months since by the City Council requiring the street railway companies to reduce rates of fare to 3 cents.

GOLD BARS WERE WORTHLESS.

Roughmen Have Narrow Escape from American Smugglers.

Sir Frederick G. Vigor and T. D. G. Drayton, British capitalists, sailed for England the other day after having had a narrow escape from being separated from their money by a pair of shrewd smugglers. The Englishmen came to America several weeks ago to purchase a gold mine advertised for sale by R. G. Miller and William Schroeder. Negotiations were almost completed when the prospective investors became suspicious and frightened the alleged mine owners. The two men, who were supposed to be carrying about \$3,000,000 in gold bars, were taken to the Metropolitan Hotel and taken to the Metropolitan Hotel. After seeing the city thoroughly they asked for a look at the samples from the mine. Sir Frederick and Drayton then started for Golden City, Colo., while Miller and Schroeder remained behind. Forgive telegraphing the latter's name and urging the closing of the deal. Drayton by the score at Denver and aroused his suspicions. The transaction was declared off. Miller and Schroeder disappeared. An assay of the gold bars was made, and it was discovered that they were composed of worthless alloy.

GUAM PEOPLE NOT PLEASED.

Some of Governor Leary's Orders Are Not Satisfactory.

Information has been received at the Navy Department showing that some of the orders issued by Capt. Richard D. Leary, Governor of Guam, have not been altogether satisfactory to the inhabitants of the island. One of the orders, for example, forbade the ringing of church bells night and morning. As practically all of the inhabitants of Guam are Roman Catholics, and very devout, this caused some criticism. Capt. Leary has explained to the department that the reason for the order was that the church was quite near the hospital, and that the ringing of the bells disturbed the typhoid fever patients. Most of these patients have been discharged from the hospital, and it is believed the Governor can now revoke his original order. Capt. Leary is in the main anxious to please the people of Guam, and the authorities are much gratified at the manner in which he has administered affairs there.

BANKRUPT WITH \$400,000 A YEAR.

Jacob Lorillard of New York Falls—Had Inherited \$2,000,000.

Jacob Lorillard, formerly a New York broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities \$867,327, assets \$300. Jacob Lorillard is a son of the late John Lorillard, the millionaire tobacco man, and inherited \$1,500,000 from his father's estate. His cousin, Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, left him \$300,000, his brother George bequeathed him \$250,000 and an aunt left a large sum to him. He receives an income of \$400,000 from his father's estate, and this sum was tested in a suit against him, was necessary for his support.

RAILROAD SOLD AT AUCTION.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Under the Hammer for \$12,500,000.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad was sold at public auction at the depot in Joplin, Mo., by E. H. Stiles, master in chancery, to satisfy a \$23,000,000 mortgage with one year's accrued interest held by the State Trust Company of New York. But one bid was made, that by Silas W. Pettit, chief counsel of the Philadelphia reorganization committee, of \$12,500,000, the upset price.

MAN KILLED IN PISTOL DUEL.

Trouble Over a Woman Results in the Death of Her Husband.

Ex-Prosecuting Attorney Joseph Noland of Essex County, West Virginia, shot and killed James C. St. Mary, W. Va. Noland had said that one or the other should die on a certain day and proceeded to Noland's. The latter locked the door and shot twice through the transom to scare him, who still tried to enter. Noland shot him through the heart. They quarreled over a woman.

Kills Brother by Accident.

An accidental shooting occurred at White Heath, Ill. Homer and Andy Miller, sons of a wealthy farmer, started out hunting for ducks. While wading through a swamp the gun carried by the younger man was accidentally discharged, Homer receiving the full load of heavy duck shot in the right side. The victim died within a few minutes. He was 32 years old and single.

Big Fire at Piqua, Ohio.

Fire broke out in Orr's livery stable at Piqua, Ohio. The flames spread rapidly until Gray's wooden livery were soon consumed. The blaze spread across the street and became so threatening that the departments from Lima, Sidney, Dayton, Urbana and Springfield were called. The loss will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

Stampede to Dig Gold.

Men started from Leadville, Colo., by the dozens the other night for the scene of a reported big discovery of gold ore in the Big Butte, just east of the Hayden ranch. Hundreds of high assessors were by Eugene Stevens were shown by prospectors who came up from the gulch with specimens which they declared were obtained from a new vein.

Smallest Book in the World.

The smallest book in the world is being made by the Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company for Charles H. Meigs of Cleveland. The book is of twenty pages and about half the size of a postage stamp.

Canadian Waterpower for Mining.

The Saskatchewan river power in the Ontario district region is to be developed for mining purposes. It is estimated at 4,200-horse power and the American-Canadian Gold Mining Company will furnish the necessary capital.

Turkey Yields to Russians.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times announces that the Sultan has yielded "in all essential particulars" to the Russian demands respecting railway concessions in Asia Minor.

Large Wagon Works Destroyed.

The Flint wagon works at Flint, Mich., were totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over \$100,000. The plant was insured for \$120,000. Five hundred men are thrown out of work.

British Vessel Lost.

The English mail ship of the British Ship Company of Florence, wrecked on a reef 10 miles south of Point Pedro, was sighted by San Francisco by a tug. The vessel is a total loss.

Switzerland Says No.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has refused to mediate between the Boers and England, as requested by the former.

Lone Robber Holds up a Train.

A lone robber holding a mask held up the south-bound Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs train four miles south of Hamburg, Iowa. The train was in

charge of Conductor McGee. Magnolia Moore was first accosted by the robber at the rear end of the train. Using Moore as a shield, the robber went through the sleeper and chair car, getting \$200 in cash and a gold watch. He pulled the bell cord and when the train slowed down jumped off and escaped in the darkness.

FINNS FLEE TO AMERICA.

Nearly 200 Arrive at Philadelphia from the Russian Empire.

The Red Star steamship Switzerland, which has arrived at Philadelphia from Antwerp, brought nearly 200 Finns, who are said to be the first of many thousands fleeing from the cruelty of the Government of the Czar of Russia. The Finns claim that the Czar, instead of appointing Finns to govern the country, had put Russians, who have dealt harshly with all, especially the very poor. Rather than submit, it is said, there is to be a general exodus to the United States, and certain districts were the last to be left by the actual family are being depopulated. Cossacks were stationed on the frontier to prevent the Finns' departure, but they crossed the border at unsuspected points and reached Belgium, whence they sailed for this country.

TRIES TO KILL PARIS JUDGE.

Defeated Litigant Fires Three Shots at Presiding Magistrate.

In the palace of justice at Paris an attempt was made to murder the presiding judge of the fifth court by a druggist named Bardin, who had just lost a suit. The judges had just taken their seats and counsel in another case had begun his speech, when Bardin drew a revolver and fired three shots at the judge, who had a narrow escape, the bullets grazing his head. Municipal guards threw themselves on Bardin and removed him to a cell, while the judge, with perfect coolness, said to counsel: "You can continue, maître; it is nothing."

BOUNTY ON DEAD HIGHWAYMEN.

Police Chief of Kansas City, Kan., Offers \$25 a Body.

R. J. McFarland, chief of the Kansas City, Kan., police department, has hung up a bounty for the bodies of all highway robbers killed in the city while in the act of committing robbery or directly thereafter. The price that the chief proposes to give for each body is \$25. The bounty—the money to be paid out of his salary—is \$25. The reward is open to members of the force as well as any citizen. There have recently been many highway robberies on the Kansas side of the river.

Barber Shot in His Shop.

Robert W. Gilchrist, proprietor of a barber shop at 1764 West 22d street, Chicago, was shot and killed in his shop while preparing to shave a customer. The murderer opened the door of the shop and taking cover behind a door, shot Gilchrist dead instantly and the man who did the shooting escaped. The police were given a good description of the murderer by a barber employed in the shop.

Mysterious Tragedy in Seattle.

An unknown man was shot and instantly killed on a well-lighted business street in the heart of Seattle, Wash. The police say it is a case of suicide, but circumstances throw an air of mystery around the tragedy.

Bank Robbery in Seattle.

An unarmed thief, while a companion held the teller in conversation, took \$1,000 in currency from the counter of the First National Bank of Seattle and walked out with it. Both robbers escaped.

Town Wiped Out by Fire.

Kuskokum, a railway town on Kootenai lake, B. C., terminus of the Canadian and Nelson Railway, was swept away by fire. Many hundreds of families were made homeless.

Killed by an Explosion.

One person was killed and four were seriously injured by a terrible explosion of collision in the photographic supply house of Thomas M. McCollin & Co. in Philadelphia.

Track Slide in Mississippi.

A disastrous track slide occurred on the Illinois Central one mile south of Jackson, Miss., and all trains were delayed several hours.

Against Porto Rican Tariff.

The Iowa House of Representatives unanimously declared by resolution against the Porto Rican tariff bill now before the United States Senate.

Fire Among the Seeds.

At Lawrence, Kan., fire destroyed the office building and warehouse of the seed firm of Barteldes & Co. The building contained \$50,000 worth of seeds.

Wrecks House and Injures Four.

The dwelling of Henry Elstroth at Marion, Ind., was wrecked by a natural gas explosion and four persons were seriously injured.

Postoffice Robbed of \$5,000.

The postoffice at Nogales, Ariz., was looted by burglars the other night of \$5,000 in Mexican money.

Great Turkish General Dies.

Ghazi Osman Pasha, the defender of Plevna, and Turkey's greatest general, is dead.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.00; hog, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, fat to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 45c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.00; hog, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.00; hog, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hog, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hog, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c.
Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$3.00; hog, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$3.50; sheep, fat to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; lamb, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00.
New York—Cattle, \$2.25 to \$3.00; hog, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 33c; rye, creamery, 21c to 25c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Not a Death from Smallpox Reported—Crystal Falls Firm Must Pay Taxes—Kentucky Episode at Ypsilanti Trial—Favorable Prospect for Peaches.

A singular characteristic of the smallpox which has been prevalent in Michigan all winter is that it is of such a mild type that it is not readily recognized. So far as known, out of over one hundred cases in the State not one death has occurred, and in the opinion of some physicians the disease is not smallpox at all. Dr. Gibbs of Detroit is said to have declared it to be one form of itch, known as "Wabash itch." Secretary Baker of the State Board of Health, in reply to a question on the subject, produced a statement made by a leading physician at Benton Harbor, who recently had about twenty cases and his supervision. Out of thirty-six persons exposed, exactly one-half came down with the disease, the period between the exposure and the beginning of the illness corresponding exactly with that of smallpox. Moreover, the disease showed great respect for persons who had been vaccinated, and the form of disease was readily distinguishable as smallpox, although the type was very mild and the disease only affected the outer skin.

Strikes an Attorney in Court.

The justice, court-officials and spectators of the truancy case of The People vs. Cora Willets at Ypsilanti were treated to a true Kentucky episode. The complaining witness, Charles Willets, father of the accused, was on the stand and was being subjected to a severe examination from J. F. Webb, his daughter's attorney, and was meeting the attack with keen retorts. While Webb was addressing the jury Willets stepped forward and struck him over the eye. Webb drew a revolver and leveled it at his assailant. The wildest confusion at every point in the room. The Board of the Northwestern Cooperative Company of Crystal Falls against Edward Scott. The township treasurer who preceded Scott in River township refused to make a return of \$1,000 in personal tax and claiming that the tax roll was void. When Scott took the office he applied to the county treasurer for a warrant and was given one containing the personal tax of every person in River township whose tax was not marked paid on the tax roll. Scott seized a team belonging to the Northwestern Cooperative Company to satisfy the tax and the county replevied. Judge Stone held that there must be a return before the county treasurer could give a warrant. The tax will now be paid.

Important Tax Decision.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge Stone in the case of the Northwestern Cooperative Company of Crystal Falls against Edward Scott. The township treasurer who preceded Scott in River township refused to make a return of \$1,000 in personal tax and claiming that the tax roll was void. When Scott took the office he applied to the county treasurer for a warrant and was given one containing the personal tax of every person in River township whose tax was not marked paid on the tax roll. Scott seized a team belonging to the Northwestern Cooperative Company to satisfy the tax and the county replevied. Judge Stone held that there must be a return before the county treasurer could give a warrant. The tax will now be paid.

Through the Influence of Business Men.

A franchise was granted by the Battle Creek Interurban Electric Railroad Company to the Battle Creek Interurban Electric Railroad Company. The company announces that it will commence work April 1. All the right of way on the proposed route has been secured from farmers.

Homesteaders Take Alarm.

Houghton homesteaders are up in arms because of danger threatened them from "jumpers" and at a mass meeting passed resolutions censuring an attorney recently located there for "fomenting litigation." Agents are now investigating the homestead entries of the district. Some of the homesteaders are very valuable.

Large Peach Crop Expected.

A careful inspection of peach orchards in Berrien County and southwestern Michigan discloses the fact that the peach buds are in fine condition. The orchards are expected to have a bumper crop, and the harvest this season. Peach growers expect to gather one of the largest crops in the history of the Michigan fruit belt.

Coal Deposits in Berrien County.

Excitement prevails in the vicinity of East Chicago, where a discovery of coal deposits. The coal is of an excellent quality and a company is being formed to develop the mines.

State News in Brief.

It costs Chesham about \$4,000 a year to run its electric light plant. It is reported that gold has been discovered along the banks of the Clinton river. John Arbor's new city directory shows a population of 17,000 in that city, not including students. The West Bay City "sugar" factory has stopped operations, being the last in Michigan to quit. The opening of the Farwell overcast factory at Benton Harbor is causing a servant girl famine. Charles Shook was killed by a falling tree near Union City. Four of his brothers met death in a similar manner. John Jacobs, a young Indian living at Saginaw, was found frozen to death about three miles southeast of Sandusky. The American School and Wire Co. has been incorporated in the State of Michigan. Monroe taxpayers will vote on a proposition to bond in the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of real estate suitable for manufacturing sites, the same to be used to induce factories to locate in that city. Fred W. Taylor, cashier, and Hartley W. Taylor, clerk, of the Copper Range Railroad, have resigned. The ax is expected to fall in the case of Arthur L. Frank Kurack of Ann Arbor has applied for a divorce from his wife, to whom he was married at Windsor, Ont., on July 4 last. He claims that he was hypnotized and induced against his best judgment to marry.

The Swaney Iron Mine, which, a short time since, was sold at receiver's sale to the Pease & Co. of Cleveland, for \$80,000, may come into litigation, as the stockholders are dissatisfied with the sale price it has been proved that the mine is worth \$500,000.

The Franklin Street Presbyterian Church at Lansing was damaged \$1,500 by fire.

Wellington's hotel at Nottawa burned, causing a loss of \$1,000. It was insured for \$825.

Dredging for coal has commenced near Standish on Rifle river by a Bay City concern.

H. Perkins of Oxford, who is 72 years old, is said to be the oldest newsboy in the State.

David Tucker, an old resident of Farmington township, is dead of injuries received by a fall.

Fred Weber, treasurer of Bainbridge township, was seriously injured in a saw-mill at Penn Yan.

Rents at Alpena have advanced 25 per cent. There is not a vacant dwelling house in that city.

Esther Pennington, aged two years, of Lansing, was burned to death while playing with matches.

A washout has occurred at the dam at Union City, near the roller mills. The loss will be quite heavy.

Elsie, which has been without a license for six years, has voted in favor of granting a license.

The treasurer of Livingston County was the second treasurer in the State to settle with the auditor general.

W. J. Miller of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, a former well-known Battle Creek railroad man, was killed recently.

The Iowa District Fair directors have decided upon Oct. 3, 4 and 5, 1904, for the week following the State fair, for the Iowa fair.

A. C. Schumacher, secretary of the State board of pharmacy, has commenced an agitation to raise the standard of registered pharmacists.

Young's boarding house, Lute's laundry, Miller's tailor shop and residence, and Sickle's residence burned at Rockland. Loss \$5,000, no insurance.

Prof. S. B. Laird of the State normal school faculty at Ypsilanti has been engaged to deliver the annual Memorial day address at Ann Arbor this year.

Lieut. Ashley Sutton of Lansing, now in the Philippines, has been promoted to first lieutenant and transferred from the Fourth to the Twenty-third infantry.

Ellery P. Potter of Homer township has voted in that township at every election held for the past sixty-four years. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay for President.

Emily Tubbs, aged 14 years, daughter of Mr. George Tubbs, died of diphtheria three miles northwest of Ovid, was buried under a straw stack and narrowly escaped suffocation.

The Hotel Kalamazoo, owned by E. J. Liendekerke, formerly south town supervisor of Chicago, burned at Saugatuck, together with its contents. The insurance is in excess of \$15,000.

Lorenzo Braithard has begun suit against the South Baptist Church of Bay City to recover \$1,700 which he loaned to the church some years ago. The church has defaulted on the interest.

The mineral bath house projected by Port Huron capitalists will be in operation in that city by June 15. The name of the corporation will be the Deepspring Mineral Bath Company, and its capital stock is \$30,000.

Marvin Joyce, a well-known Grand Haven young man, has been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. He is only 21 years of age, and it is said he is the youngest person ever elected a member of the board.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Perkins, who live three miles from Birmingham, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The old couple were married within a mile of where they now live, and have resided in the same section ever since.

The Duluth South Shore road is building an extension from Newcomb to Lake George through Ontonagon and Baraga counties, which will tap a large new belt of hardwood, hemlock and pine timber. The extension will be thirty miles long.

In a wreck near Pembine on the Holmes & Son's Railway thirteen cars and a caboose were piled in the ditch and Bigman McGillich seriously, if not fatally, injured. The wreck was due to the loosening and falling of a log from the train on to the tracks.

The annual tour of inspection by the junior class in mechanical engineering of the University of Michigan will occupy the entire spring vacation, beginning April 13 and continuing until April 23. The places which will be visited are Toledo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Bethlehem, Pa., and Niagara Falls.

Citizens of Laurium, the finest residence suburb of the copper mining camp of Calumet, have appointed a committee to rid the town of negroes. They object to having it called a vigilance committee and announce that only peaceable methods will be used in the matter. The negroes must go. Colored men were almost unknown there until a sewer contractor brought in several cardinals from Tennessee and Alabama eighteen months ago. Several white girls have eloped with negroes and constant trouble has led to this action.

Fifteen of the students of the Detroit College of Medicine, who a week ago dissolved the cadaver of a negro which had been shipped in from the South, are suffering from smallpox. One of them, Harry Brailley, was taken to the pesthouse and his roommate, Joseph Young of Ottobee, Ohio, went there to nurse him. Brailley recovered slowly, and was brought home to the pesthouse, when Young was stricken with the disease. Brailley then sat by the bedside of his roommate and ministered to his comfort just as Young had administered to his. The other day Brailley left him alone for an hour. While he was absent Young suddenly developed alarming symptoms and died. Brailley was called to his bedside and he could not write or leave word to his family or communicate with his clum.

A letter has been received from Cape Town, South Africa, written by Gen. William L. White, the indicted quartermaster general of the Michigan National Guard. Gen. White left Grand Rapids last December.

The president of Alma College



FARM

Doctors, scientists and agricultural experts are all very much concerned at the present time about the contamination of milk and the serious consequences that are apt to result from it.

In the up-to-date dairy every effort is made to keep the milk from being contaminated by stable dirt or foreign matter, which may adhere to the cow's teats or flanks, or which may be floating around in the air in the stable.

Among the precautions suggested are mechanical milks, but these have not come into extensive use, although in one form or another there are isolated examples of their use in dairies in different parts of the world.

The illustration here presented is a suggestion along this line and represents the idea of John C. Dugan, of Melbourne, Victoria. It comprises two cups, with finger loops for the thumb and finger arranged longitudinally on opposite sides, which prevent the milkers' hands from coming in contact with the teats and thus transferring dirt or disease germs from one animal to another.

The milk is conducted to the milk pail through rubber tubes, and, as the pail is inclosed, there is no contamination there, so that, provided the milk is from a good, healthy cow, the dairy-

man is assured of milk as pure and free from contamination as it is possible to get it.

Small Garden Plots. The small garden is the one that gives its owner pleasure. Probably the majority of those who cultivate small gardens make no profit, but actually suffer a loss, when the crops are compared with the cost of seeds, fertilizers and labor, but there is considerable pleasure derived, the value of which cannot be estimated. No matter how small the plot owned or rented may be, the one who can bestow a portion of time to the cultivation of garden crops this spring should do so.

There are some things grown in a garden that can not easily be procured in market, when the freshness and quality are considered. No one can buy tomatoes in market equal to those taken from the vines and placed on the table. If a plot is very fertile, and is no larger than half an acre, the amount of produce that can be given thereon will supply an ordinary family from early spring until late in the fall. Beginning with onions and green peas, with beets, carrots, parsnips and early cabbage, followed with string beans, Lima beans, tomatoes, sweet corn, turnips and late cabbages, two crops can be grown on the same location during the season. Potatoes need not be planted in a garden, as the crop demands protection from the beetle. This spring, if desired, a small strawberry patch may be started, which will come into bearing the following spring.

A Honey Extractor. The honey extractor is one of the principal sources of profit in connection with bee-keeping, says a correspondent in the Farm, Field and Fireside. This machine extracts the liquid from the combs and leaves the comb as clear of injury as before taken from the hive. In the accompanying illustration the inside gearing is raised up and exposed to view and shows two comb baskets, each to accommodate a frame of comb to be extracted, and by turning the crank the reel is turned with such velocity as to empty the entire comb of its contents by centrifugal force. The empty combs are then placed back in the hives of bees to again be filled.

Farm Help Problems. The greatest problem to solve by the farmer during his busy season is to secure capable help. Those who know nothing of the duties to be performed on a farm advise all unemployed persons to seek work in the country. The fact is that such persons are as useless on farms as they are in factories, yet the farmer cannot afford to teach his help during the busiest period of the year. What is meant by competent farm hands are those who can go on a farm and fully understand what is to be done without the necessity of the farmer being with them constantly to point out here and there what he wishes them to do. It is cheaper for

FARM

Keep the Windmill Running. "It pays to have the windmill so it can be thrown in and out of gear automatically. If it is located any distance from the house," says a writer in the Homestead, "there are many devices for doing this, and some of them are inexpensive. I once saw one that had an old-fashioned creamery can attached to the wire that put the mill out of gear. This had a very small hole in it so the water would run out of it very slowly. When this can was empty the tank would fill in gear and pump the milk full. The overflow pipe from the tank would fill the can and the weight of the water would pull the mill out of gear. After an hour or so the water would leak out so the mill would again go in gear, and thus the business was kept up all the time. Should but little water be used the mill would only run long enough so the overflow would fill the can and the mill would be thrown out of gear."

Monopoly in Poultry. The poultry trade, it is said, views with alarm the giant strides made by the big packing firms toward control of what has been for many years a profitable line of business. These concerns have for a year or more been making large additions to the capacity of their poultry packing plants, and, further than this, they are represented to be now reaching out for mastery over the chicken-producing territories of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and the Northwest. The margin of profits in the poultry-packing business has been good for those who operate on a comparatively small scale, and it is no wonder that the big packing firms should undertake to monopolize a field for which they have exceptional facilities in matters of transportation, storing and market-reaching.

Profit in Young Stock. The young animal makes a greater proportionate gain than the adult for the reason that it is growing, yet farmers sacrifice their young stock and fatten the matured animals. After an animal has completed its growth it increases by accumulation of fat a large portion of the food going into the manure. While a young calf may apparently consume a large proportion of food, yet it increases accordingly. The farmer who has platform scales, and who will weigh the food and the calf, will find that the young animal increases rapidly, and that the food is yielding a profit.

Drainage Important. Snow does much harm on farms that are not well drained. It not only remains longer than is necessary, but keeps the land wet and slushy. All drains should be opened to permit the surplus water to rapidly flow off. A heavy freeze coming on suddenly while snow is melting may damage wheat. The barnyard should be well littered with abundant absorbent material to prevent the stock from sinking to their knees in mud and becoming chilled by loss of heat from standing constantly in ice-cold water.

For Destroying Weevils. Bisulphide of carbon is used for destroying weevil in wheat bins. Force a tube to the bottom of the bin, pour in about a pint of the liquid, and cover the bin. The gas is heavy and finds its way to every portion of the bin. It is a dangerous substance to use unless care is exercised, as a lighted pipe or cigar will cause it to explode, even when there is no flame. It is destructive of all insect life, but does not injure the grain.

Turnips and Corn Not Mates. Turnips and corn are in no sense mates in field crops. The heat which makes the corn fat is fatal to the turnip and the cool, damp weather which makes the turnip fat is fatal to the corn. Ninety-degree weather for corn, 60 degrees for turnips. This is why England raises turnips and America corn.

Gossip of Interest to Farmers. In St. Louis 60 per cent. of the children are raised on the milk of cows. The American crop of peas and beans is said to be 800,000 bushels short this year. Prices for pure breeding stock are today higher than at any time since the early '80s.

The Standard Starch factory at Bradley, near Kankakee, Ill., when completed will consume 6,000 bushels of corn daily. The directors of the Kansas penitentiary have decided to sell the product of the State binding twine plant direct to farmers.

There were 608 less horses sold in the Chicago market last year than in 1898, but prices were much higher than in the preceding year. Farmers seem determined to speculate in corn next season, it signs the truth. It is said that Iowa, Texas, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota will all plant more broom corn than usual.

A North Dakota farmer, advocating the sowing of wheat and flax on the same land, said that last year he netted \$23.73 per acre from forty-seven acres. He threshed it together and had it screened at Duluth. Two ships, one British and one Japanese, landed wheat this month at San Francisco for Japan. With one exception, we believe, these are the first full cargoes of wheat to go from the Pacific coast to Japan.

Statistics which have been collected in Wisconsin show the average cost of raising wheat to be 54 cents a bushel and the cost of corn 27 cents. In both cases there are included interest on the value of the land, with the cost of implements and horses added in. What will probably be the largest pear orchard in the country, or in the world, has been projected in Texas. A nursery company has contracted to have planted and cultivated for four years 2,500 acres of pears, the orchard to be delivered to the company in 1903. One of the St. Paul creameries is shipping considerable quantities of butter to Japan. The butter is put up in one and two and three pound tin cans and shipped in refrigerator cars to the coast and thence in the refrigerators of steamers to Japan, where it arrives in good condition and brings a fancy price.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

STORY OF ITS LOCATION AT LANSING IN 1847.

Lyons Was the Choice for Just One Night—Marshall Also Was Selected by the Senate—Detroit Was Never a Very Strong Competitor.

The recent agitation of the removal of the State capital from Lansing to Detroit recalled the long strife in the State Legislature when the location of the capital was removed from Detroit to Lansing. It was in the winter of 1847, and for days the Legislature, then in session in Detroit, struggled with the question, vote after vote being taken. A number of towns in the State were anxious to see the capital located there, and it was a matter of cure the capital, and it is a matter of history that several of them were selected. Lyons was the capital of the State over night, and Marshall was once the choice of the Senate.

The constitution under which the State was then doing business provided that the Legislature should locate the capital of the State, and it was only necessary to pass a law to effect the object. It was not until the present constitution was adopted that the seat of government was fixed permanently at Lansing and it has since been impossible to change it except by a vote of the people.

In the contest of 1847 over the location of the capital, Detroit was not a strong competitor. Then, as now, the remainder of the State would not consent to the location of the capital at a point remote from the geographical center of the commonwealth. The house journals of the legislative session of 1847 show that Detroit received but eighteen affirmative votes in the House as against forty-three against the proposition to have the capital remain in that city. Ann Arbor was equally unpopular, the vote standing eighteen for to forty-four against. Dexter wanted the capital at that time, but could muster but seventeen votes as against forty-four against the proposition. Coruna was also unfortunate, the vote standing the same as that received by Dexter. Marshall received twenty-nine votes as the location of the capital to thirty-two against. Jackson, Battle Creek, Albion, Eaton Rapids, Byron and Grand Blanc also came within a few votes of winning the prize.

The bill fixing the capital in Lansing finally passed the Senate March 8, 1847, the action of the House being concurred in after a long struggle. The township of Caledonia was selected by the Senate as the 'most favorable location, receiving sixteen affirmative votes as against five against it. There were twenty-one votes in the Senate at that time, and the action was reconsidered afterward by a decisive vote, the causes for such reconsideration not appearing on the record. It required eleven votes to pass the bill. Detroit mustered seven votes, Ann Arbor seven, Coruna nine, Flint eight, Dexter ten, Eaton Rapids ten and Battle Creek ten. Several towns were selected by the Senate during the voting on the proposition, Marshall having that honor at one time for a few minutes. Detroit also once had fifteen votes, but the Senate refused to concur in the action of the committee of the whole and the contest was renewed. Jackson and Lyons both had a majority at one time, but the Senate finally concurred in the action of the House by a bare majority vote.

The records of the Legislature show that there were almost as many roll calls on the matter of locating the capital as upon all other bills that came before the Legislature at that session.

MRS. L. H. STONE IS DEAD.

Passing of a Pioneer of Higher Education for Women in the West. Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone, Ph. D., died at her home in Kalamazoo, aged 80 years. Mrs. Stone was known as "the Mother of Clubs in Michigan." She was born in Hinesburg, Vt., Sept. 30, 1817. Having taken a full course of Latin and Greek at an academy and seminary, Mrs. Stone sought to enter college. The doors were closed to women in those days. Realization of this injustice was turned to valuable account in after years, for it was through the efforts of Mrs. Stone and her husband, who was president of Kalamazoo College, that Madelon C. Stockwell was enabled to head a long procession of women who have since entered the University of Michigan. In later years Mrs. Stone was honored by the university with the degree of Ph. D. For several years she had been honorary president of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs. She was married to the Rev. J. A. B. Stone at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1849.

SERVANT LOST HIS BEQUEST.

Distant Relative of His Former Employer Seizes Farm Given Him. When Marietta Bennett, a Washington County sister, died, she left a will, in which she bequeathed a valuable farm of 100 acres, with all its appurtenances, to James Schermerhorn, a negro servant, who had been in the family service for a great many years. The probate judge refused to admit the will to probate, and a Circuit Court jury, which appeared was made, declared it to be valid. This alleged will was a curiously worded document of Miss Bennett's own composition. It states that: "It was my brother Frank's wish that if James Schermerhorn stayed with us that he should have what was left of the place and the place. It is my wish that he should have it. He is a man that has worked hard for it." Distant relatives appealed to the Supreme Court, which has handed down a decision to the effect that there was no evidence to show that the alleged will was anything but an unexecuted writing and that it should never have been admitted in evidence. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and Schermerhorn deprived of the property.

Brief State Happenings.

Albert Clark of Deerfield was struck by a train and badly injured. Ann Arbor's school board has practically decided to introduce manual training.

The Livingston County poor farm contract has been let to Fred Lake of Blackney.

The tax assessment at Schwaner for 1899 aggregated \$10,000, every cent of which was collected by Treasurer J. L. Pregitzer and recently turned over to the county treasurer.

The State tax commission has abandoned its intention of taxing savings deposits.

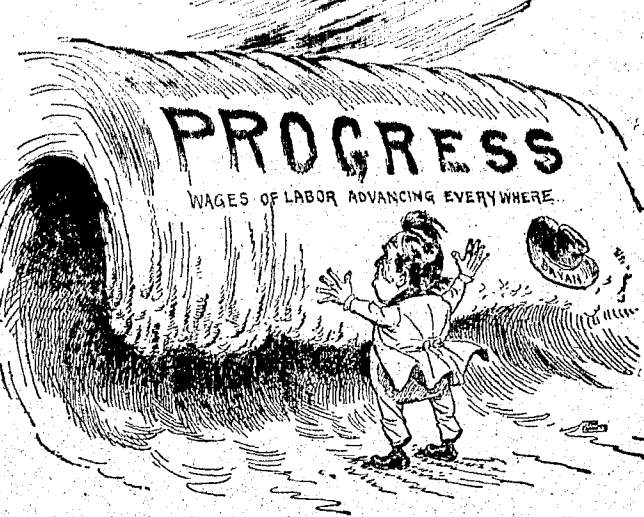
Test all wells will be sunk near Muskegon shortly. The indications are favorable.

Mrs. Cornelia J. Stevenson of Elm struggled to death while taking a dose of medicine.

J. M. Dodge will return to St. John, May 1, and assume the management of the Steel Hotel in that village.

The Kalamazoo Root Sugar Co. has contracted for more than 2,000 acres of beets in Indiana so far. The beets will be shipped by rail to Kalamazoo.

IT WILL SOON OVERWHELM HIM.



PROGRESS
WAGES OF LABOR ADVANCING EVERYWHERE.

The Democratic Outlook. Since the last Presidential trial of strength there have been three full elections in various States and in all of them an evident loss of ground for the Democrats. The States that have left their column are Kansas, Washington, South Dakota and Wyoming. Maryland went Democratic last year, but on a platform written by Mr. Gorman and making no mention of free coinage. Some suggest that the Democrats might try Gorman's idea in the national fight this year. It could only be done with some other candidate, for Bryan and silver are synonymous. To drop Bryan would cost the Democrats all the trans-Mississippi States that remain to them, and the gain in the Eastern or border States would be problematical. An election practically on the Gorman plan was held in New York in 1898 and the Republicans carried the State, with a plurality for Roosevelt over Van Wyck of 17,786. The Republicans won in New York decisively again last year on the vote for Legislature. Though party lines were much broken in Ohio last fall, the Republican plurality was larger than usual and the Democratic aggregate vote one of the smallest known in the history of the State.

As far as the facts of the political situation are revealed the Democrats can make nothing either with Bryan or without him. So they are disposed to let matters drift, knowing at least that another defeat will lessen his superficial popularity, representing now, as always, a great deal more noise than votes. The Republican party holds theantage ground of having redeemed its pledges and also of having conducted the nation through a series of unexpected and serious emergencies. It has momentous work on hand connected with the country's expansion, and it would not be businesslike to turn it over to new hands and a hostile party, bent on destroying what has been done rather than bettering it. Possibly the Democratic national convention of 1900, like that of 1896, may be seized with a sudden impulse and do something extraordinary. No matter what ticket or sensation is ground out at Kansas City the electoral table gives the Democrats no encouragement whatever.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Silver Question Eliminated. The Republican monetary bill, having been passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the President, is now a law. The act establishes the gold standard and is intended to protect the Treasury from gold raids through the operation of the so-called "endless chain." With this law on the statute books it will be impossible for any President to carry the nation to the silver standard by executive action alone. The Senate is now so strongly Republican that the silver control of that body before the expiration of the term of the President who will enter the White House March 4 next. Even the election of Mr. Bryan will not endanger the maintenance of the gold standard.

Under such circumstances it is almost inconceivable that the silver issue should cut any serious figure in the forthcoming campaign. The people of this country, as Bonrke Cochrane has said, cannot be induced to wage a Presidential campaign over an abstraction, and in its relation to politics at this time the silver question is an abstraction. The practical status of silver cannot be affected one way or the other by the outcome of this fall's election. Therefore, in casting their ballots, the people very largely will ignore the silver question and will divide according to their views on other issues. The passage of the gold-standard bill has eliminated the silver question from politics for four years at least.—Chicago Record.

An Unanswerable Argument. The excess of exports over imports for three years of President McKinley's administration has been: 1897, \$281,263,144; 1898, \$915,431,676; 1899, \$229,874,813.

That the United States sold far more than a billion dollars' worth of products more than it bought during this period, despite the fact that a state of war existed during the greater part of it, is an unanswerable argument in favor of the protective tariff. During the last two years, under a wise and careful Republican administration and an adequate tariff for the protection of American industries, the people of the United States have sold more goods abroad than under any three years of Democratic administration.

During the past two years the excess of the sales made by the people of the United States in foreign markets over their purchases in foreign markets, over one billion of dollars, has been greater than in twenty years of Democratic administration.

During the past two years the people of the United States have sold in excess of their purchases in the markets of the world five hundred millions more than the entire excess over imports during the eight years that Cleveland was President.—Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Bad for the Calumity Party. Prosperity stories from Kansas, the place of calamity everywhere in Kansas, and Mr. Bryan is wondering what he can do to regain his former hold upon

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

This lesson, "The Beatitudes," is that appointed for April 1, and is taken from Matt. 4: 23-5: 12. The Golden Text is Mark 6: 8. Following the call of Matthew and the feast of the publicans it is usual to place the trip to Jerusalem in connection with which Jesus healed the infirm man at the pool of Bethesda (John, chap. 5). Whether the feast to which Jesus went was a passover is a debated point in gospel chronology. Back in Galilee again (the first three gospels give no hint of his having left it) he defended the action of the disciples in plucking grain to satisfy their hunger on the Sabbath, and healed a man with a withered hand (Matt. 12: 1-14). Then began the central period of the ministry, the height of the work in Galilee, beginning with the choosing of the twelve apostles and continuing until the journey to Tyre and Sidon, a period of some what less than a year, including the summer, fall and winter of A. D. 29-30. This period, commonly called the second period of the Galilean ministry, was predominantly characterized by the preaching of the kingdom and a healing ministry among the people, who thronged to hear Jesus, giving him no rest or repose. The sermon on the mount is the characteristic utterance of the period; the enunciation of deep moral principles as applied to life. Matthew places the sermon out of its chronological place, since his arrangement was topical rather than chronological. He also adds to it a few sayings that probably were originally spoken on other occasions, as indicated by the parallels in Mark and Luke. His version is much longer than Luke's.

It is not generally recognized by the ordinary reader that there is a unity of thought in the sermon. Merely as a collection of moral precepts and principles it is sublime, but as arranged by Matthew, it becomes the development of a single central theme around which all the material is grouped. Though we have but two lessons selected from it, we should study the whole sermon.

Explanatory.

The traditional site of the "mount" where Jesus taught is the Mount of Hattin, a hill near the western side of the Sea of Galilee, six or seven miles southwest of Capernaum. There, on the grassy slopes, many hundreds of people might hear and hear at least a part of the words of Jesus. But the larger part of the sermon, if not the whole of it, seems to have been intended primarily for the disciples immediately surrounding him, and probably much of the discourse was spoken in conversational tones rather than in a declamatory fashion. It was teaching rather than preaching; it was the words according to their common meaning at present. He stated great principles and then applied them. The element of appeal, of persuasion, is not prominent. Neither did Jesus on this occasion lay emphasis on the speedy coming of the kingdom. He rather laid down certain laws for the kingdom conceived as already present or about to be revealed.

The beatitudes are a sort of text or introduction for the sermon. They speak of the blessedness of the children of the kingdom, singling them out by classes according as they excel in one or another virtue. The beatitudes are therefore a sort of definition of what constitutes membership in the kingdom; a composite picture of the hosts of humble, faithful souls that shall find their way into this glorious sovereignty of God. They are deep, but transparent; simple, but profound; open to the understanding of a child, and inexhaustible for the learned scholar.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit;" nothing is better here than Bruce's comment: "Poor in their own esteem. Self-esteem is the essence of the matter, and is compatible with real wealth. Only the noble think meanly of themselves. Poverty laid to heart passes into riches. Poor in purse or even in character, no man is blessed who has a vision of man's chief end and chief good."

"Blessed are they that mourn;" there is nothing intrinsically worthy in grief. We cannot suppose that Jesus meant merely to utter the commonplace statement that all sorrows lessen their sharpness by the flight of time. Rather he must mean that some positive blessing, positive comfort—that is, something that shall come to those children of the kingdom who are called upon to bear grief. Sorrow does not necessarily lead men toward God; more often, perhaps, unless sustained with an established faith, it breaks down the barriers and lets the soul out into the wilderness of doubt and rebellion.

"The meek do not always inherit the earth in a single generation. They are apt to be oppressed and wronged by the unprincipled rascals who are always ready to take all they can get and keep all they take. But the meek do get a great deal out of life that no others can get. Their possessions mean more to them. There are illustrations everywhere of the victory of meekness. The exiles of England and France have made up a very noble part of our composite American nation. Doubtless the time will come when the inheritance of the meek will be more complete and more generally recognized."

Hunger and thirst is a strong figure. As applied to the desire for righteousness it means something more than ordinary conscientious feeling and uprightiness. Not every Christian hunger and thirst for righteousness. Many of us, so far as we may be said to have any spiritual hunger—hunger merely for salvation, that is, in our understanding of it, for safety from the wrath to come. Jesus spoke of another class; of men the absorbing passion of whose life it is to do the will of God.

"Blessed are the pure in heart;" like a dazzling light this immortal promise shines upon the abashed vision of the sinner. The man who can read that verse without a shinking of heart and a silent prayer for pardon lacks moral insight. The purest feel most keenly their own impurity. At the same time how splendid an incentive it is to every man striving to make and keep himself free from all contamination of thought or deed that thus he is approaching the sight of God.

Peace-making is God's own work in the world. No wonder those that help to make the making of peace are called his children. The promise is not for all the persecuted; only for those persecuted because of righteousness. This does not include those who are persecuted because of obstinacy or folly or sin or error. The professional martyr is one of the most pitiable sights of Christendom.

Next Lesson—"The Sermon on the Mount."—Matt. 7: 1-14.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Chicago Correspondence.

The most important development of the week was the enactment of the new currency law. The passage of the bill came at an exceedingly opportune time for the security markets. The surplus reserves of the New York banks, which stood at \$300,000,000 about two months ago, are now practically wiped out, and but for the knowledge that relief is at hand through the operation of the new law it is more than likely another stock market panic such as occurred last December would be seen.

What was in good speculative and consumptive demand, and, in consequence, its price was firm. Europe, after strenuous endeavors to live up to what it expected to get from Argentina, discovered there still remained an aching void which could be filled only by increased shipments from this country. As a result, it has been preparing for emergencies by free purchases of wheat for shipment during the latter half of this month and April. Large engagements have been made for shipments from Chicago and Duluth and considerable sales were also made for transit by way of Gulf ports. The demand from lake shippers was not all for export requirements, but was largely, and perhaps to a greater extent, for home consumption in the East, where the warehoused stocks are in diminutive contrast to the large quantities held at Chicago and the terminal points of the Northwest.

The corn market gave indications of great strength. It advanced 2 cents a bushel Monday, a little more Tuesday, but during the reaction in the East, where it underwent the reaction due to a too rapid advance the first two days. Its future is still regarded with much confidence by a majority of the heavier traders. Government made the stocks in farmers' hands March 1 smaller than they were at a similar time the year previous, without any such stocks of cribbed corn in commercial hands as was the case a twelvemonth ago. It is asserted by those who believe in higher prices that no such reserves being in existence this year supplies for the remainder of the season are likely to run short.

The immense and unusual quantities being fed to cattle in the States of heavy production, a matter frequently expatiated upon in former references to the influences governing the corn market, is still subject of daily remark. The only weak point in the bull argument is that with all the scarcity of cribbed corn, smaller farm stocks and immense quantities being fed, enough is coming to hand not only to fill all other requirements, but also to add to the visible supply.

GREAT GAIN TO THE FARMERS.

Agriculturists Received \$1,600,000,000 More in 1899 than in 1894. The improvement in agricultural conditions now, contrasting with the depth of depression in 1894-95, is an little appreciated by the public. It is the farmers' condition during the hard times. It is conservative, however, to say that the produce of the United States farms for the last year was worth to the farmers over \$1,600,000,000 more than in either of the depressed years noted. This is a real advance of 31 per cent. in value compared with the low point.

These statements are made by the American Agriculturist for March, which contains an elaborate review of the agricultural situation from a financial and industrial standpoint. The live stock of the country is said to be worth \$700,000,000 more than at the beginning of the year, or a gain of 38 per cent. Staple crops are worth \$400,000,000 more than then, while other crops show an increase of \$200,000,000 in value, or a gain of 25 per cent compared with the depression of 1894-95-96. The produce of live stock, such as meats, dairy products, calves, mutton, sheep and lambs, hides and skins, cats, mules, etc., are said to show a gain of \$370,000,000, or 40 per cent above the low point.

The American Agriculturist estimates that the farms in the United States have increased by some 400,000 during the last ten years, against a gain of nearly 600,000 in the previous decade, and of 1,500,000 from 1870 to 1880, and affirms that a larger proportion of these farms (49 per cent) are occupied by their owners now and then, while the number of farms now under mortgage that are occupied by their owners is no greater than in 1890. As near as this authority can get at it the amount of mortgages on farms in 1900, by their owners is now about \$800,000,000 less than at the beginning of the decade.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

Pathetic Story of a Young Man Afflicted with Leprosy.

Young, with a full pocket that made the world look golden to him, with a chance to be rich, to be his bride when the April blossom fell, there was pronounced upon Archibald Mandeville one day last week a sentence that carried with it a doom almost inconceivable in its horror. Henceforth he is to be a pariah. He is a leper. Doctors in his native Barbadoes had given different names to his malady. Finally he came to New York for treatment and at the nation's gate, the barge office, a sharp-eyed doctor looked at Mandeville's face and hands, bared his arms and his chest, then lost his own professional calm, and fell back a step, gasping: "A leper!" Mandeville is only 25 years old, and comes from Barbadoes, a small island in the West Indies. He is a Government clerk in Bridgetown, and his father is a wealthy ship broker there. While employed in the Government offices at Bridgetown he had felt that he was a sufferer from some strange malady. He came to New York for advice. Dr. H. Victor Safford of the barge office examined him and discovered that he was suffering from the most terrible of diseases.

Trade and Industry. In the Klondike region are now selling at \$120 a case and better at 1.50 a pound. The State of Washington furnished over 500,000 tons of coal to California last year.

Last year 4,700,000 cubic yards of material was dragged out of the Duluth-Superior harbor.

During the third week in January eighteen English and Irish railways earned 2 1/2 per cent more than during the same period in 1899, and three Scotch companies increased their earnings 2 per cent.

In New York City 150 retail druggists have formed an association to compete with department stores.

Thirty-six foreign vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 57,533, met with disaster in American waters last year. A bill is before the New York Senate which provides for shorter hours for the men in New York City of the first class.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAR. 29, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

G. L. Alexander went to Rosemont Tuesday on legal business.

Miss Jennie McLeod was visiting in Bay City last week.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Advised Letters—Frank Guinckbank, Wm. Bell.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

For Rent—A house on the Mortenson place. Julius Nelson.

Dr. Insley was on the street Tuesday, though not yet as strong as a giant.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

The meeting of the presbytery of this district will be held at Bay City April 10.

R. Hanson returned from Mt. Clemens last Monday, and is on deck again for business.

For Sale—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday. He will complete lumbering this week.

I. H. Richardson of South Branch, was up here Monday, and is ready for Spring to come.

Mrs. L. T. Wright has been enjoying a visit, this week, from her brother, from Gratiot county.

Frank Love, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Friday, jolly and fat, and contented as ever.

Orrie Blair is enjoying a visit from his youngest brother, who has been in Wisconsin during the past winter.

There were 2,673 deaths in Michigan in February, 37 more than in January.

John Love, of Beaver Creek, was in town Saturday. He reports about ready for the spring work on the farm.

Miss Jennie Ingley was in Saginaw last week, combining a shopping tour with a pleasant visit with old friends.

The walks were clear of snow so that cycles made their appearance on the streets Tuesday, and boys were playing marbles.

O. Palmer is in Detroit, having gone down Tuesday to attend the funeral of Past Department Commander Patrick.

If the republicans of Grayling vote their ticket next Monday, they will elect it entire, as there is no question as to their majority.

The Edison Exhibition Co., billed for the 21st and 22d, failed to show up. We hear they were stranded financially, at West Branch.

Farmers in Sanilac county who own sandy lands, are preparing to experiment in the raising of tobacco.

R. Meyer has been changing the shelving in his store, and rejuvenating with paint and paper until he has as pleasant a salesroom as can be found.

The total number of registered students in the University of Michigan, at the close of the month of February was 3,357.

D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town a couple of days, last week, visiting old comrades and friends.

Reports from leading fruit growers in the fruit belt, say that the outlook for a large crop of fruit of all kinds was never better.

The celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the organization of Marvin Post G. A. R. has been indefinitely postponed.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

T. A. Carney is branching out in the dairy business, having already bought a half a dozen cows. The future prosperity of this section will be greatly advanced by the stock interest.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

The delegates elected to the Alpena County Convention were instructed to support Dufoe for Congress. There is a report that Mr. Gilchrist of Alpena will also be in the race.

Miss Maggie Fisher reports a delightful time visiting with Miss Mortenson, in the hardwood, Beaver Creek. There were several parties while she was there and the little folks were all happy.

The Misses McLeary have been re-engaged for the schools in the Colby and Corenty districts, in Maple Forest, and will begin next Monday.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Catholic Church will serve a 10 cent lunch at the home of Mrs. Tyler, Friday afternoon and evening, to which all are cordially invited.

There will be a special meeting of the W. R. C. on Saturday afternoon March 31st. All members requested to be present. By order of the president. JULIA FOURNIER, Sec'y.

For Sale—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

A house full of friends of Mrs. J. F. Hum dropped in and helped her celebrate the anniversary of her birth, last Wednesday evening. To say it was a jolly time is putting it mild.

I wish to inform my patrons that on account of leaving for my home soon, I will not take in any more sewing after March 31st, until my return in the fall.

Miss A. ANDERSON.

Our orders for seed already sent out aggregate over two hundred dollars. We shall make up an other order to send April 10th. If you want anything not in the market here decide promptly, so as to have it in time.

Mrs. S. Hempstead wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling that she has on hand for sale a complete line of hair goods and ladies' toilet articles which she will be pleased to show to any one at her home on Cedar Street.

Chas. F. Schneider, Director of the Michigan section, U. S. weather bureau, made us a call Tuesday. We did not make his presence known for fear our people would insist on his furnishing more spring-like weather and there might be trouble.

Growing out of the violation of the liquor law, by Sunday opening, as noticed last week, two criminal suits have been instituted and three damage suits begun. The people are aroused and determined that the law shall be enforced.

The Teacher's Institute is well attended by both teachers and town people. McKone and Smith are all right. School boards of the county should take into account those who attend institutes. Supt. McKone gave a delightful talk on the Yellow Stone Park, Tuesday evening.

Dr. Fox of Gaylord was in town last Friday, having been ordered by the Commissioner of Pensions to make a special examination in the case of Comrade W. H. Mawhorter, who is confined to his house and unable to appear before the Board. We trust he may receive an amount commensurate with what he deserves.

Next Saturday is the seventeenth Anniversary of the organization of Marvin Post G. A. R., and the comrades have decided to celebrate the event by a soldiers supper, to which their ladies and members of the W. R. C. are invited, with the Posts and Corps from Gaylord and West Branch. There will be a Campfire in the evening at the Opera House, open to everybody, for which a programme is being prepared, of music and short speeches.

At the Republican caucus held last Monday evening the following township committee was appointed: Wm. Blanshan, chairman; Thos. A. Carney, secretary; M. A. Bates, commit-tee-man. The following delegates to the county convention were also appointed: R. D. Connine, C. A. Ingerson, Wm. Blanshan, P. Ostrander, L. Trumley, Wm. G. Woodfield, M. A. Bates, F. O. Peck, E. Matson, J. C. Hanson, O. Palmer, H. A. Bauman, R. P. Forbes, N. Colt. Thos. A. Carney, H. A. Graham, J. F. Wilcox, J. J. Collen.

Past Commander, A. L. Patrick, of the department of Michigan, G. A. R., died last Monday. He went to the front with Co. B, 4th Mich. Inf., and served until Lee surrendered, though he was terribly wounded by a shell, a fragment of which he carried in his left side ever since. He was a true comrade and will be mourned by all who knew him. His funeral was held yesterday afternoon, attended by Fairbanks Post, and hundreds of comrades from other parts of the state.

Joseph Leighton, of Bay City, a brother of Dr. J. A. Leighton, of this place, is the first man to be nominated for congress in this district. He will run on the prohibition ticket. Hon. L. G. Dufoe, of Alpena, is strongly endorsed by a resolution adopted by the republican convention in that city last week. They claim that the place should come to them, that Mr. Crump should step down and out, and that Mr. Dufoe is the right man for the place. He was a prominent candidate two years ago, and is well known to many of our citizens. He was also endorsed by the convention of Montgomery county.

Ralston's Breakfast Food

One cup cooks enough for five people

One cup RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD and 6 cups of boiling water—cost 3c.—will make a delicious breakfast in five minutes for five persons.

FOR SALE BY Claggett & Blair.

W. B. Covert brought our saw up from the ranch, last week, to run down another load of lumber. It carries 5000 feet, and runs itself down the river, saving horse flesh.

Banker Route a Robber

J. R. Garrison, cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Don't suffer with coughs, colds, or any throat, chest or lung trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store.

An accumulation of my regular business demands my undivided attention, so that I am obliged to discontinue further calls in medical practice, and I earnestly advise my friends to select for themselves any one of the more able practitioners here of whom there are sufficient to cover the territory of this vicinity.

O. PALMER.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Fournier's drug store.

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grayling Opera House Company, a corporation, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the Opera House in the village of Grayling, on Monday evening April 9th, 1900, at eight o'clock.

JOS. PATTERSON, Pres.

R. D. CONNINE, Manager.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from rectal fistula, he would die unless a co-tly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. Surest pile cure on earth. 25c a box at Fournier's drug store.

Notice of Teachers' Examination.

Teachers' examination will be held at the school house Thursday and Friday, March 30 and 31.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Com.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, skin patches and blotches on the skin all signs of Liver Trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25c at Fournier's drug store.

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

ARE

Headquarters for This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; McArthur's Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to **CLAGGETT & BLAIR.**

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY

FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE

COUGHS & COLDS

BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE.

Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces, And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

For sale by L. FOURNIER

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Dilley Queen

Washing Machine, Cloth Wringer and Drying Bars.

Maple Sugar and Fruit Evaporators, Sap Pails and Spiles.

"Sunlight Gas Generators", For Lighting Hotels, Public Buildings and private Residences.

The above goods are the best and latest improved on the market. Testimonials on application.

M. S. DILLEY & CO., FREDERIC, MICH.

Room! Room!

We must make room for our

New Spring Stock,

and to do so we offer our entire stock for less money than it can be bought for anywhere else. Below we will give you a few items:

Prints, worth 5, 6, and 7c, for	5c	Men's all wool Pants,	\$1.25
Brown Cotton, worth 6c & 7c,	5c	Men's Merino Under Shirts,	19c
Percales, 36 inches, for	8c	Men's Black Bib Overalls,	37c
Apron Gingham, only	5c	Men's Blue Overalls, from	35 to 45c
Cream Outing Flannel,	4c	Men's all wool \$6.00 Suits,	\$3.90
Toweling, worth 5c,	3c	Men's Cashmere Suits, all	
Ladies Fleece Underwear,	21c	wool, worth \$8.00, for	\$4.95
Childrens Fleece Underwear,	15c	Men's Beaver Overcoats,	\$3.65

We have no space to mention other Bargains, but every thing will go in proportion. Remember the place.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

THE BIG

One Price For All Store

We are showing the latest styles in

Madras Cloth,

Dress Gingham,

White Goods,

Corded Novelties,

Silk Gingham,

All Overlace,

Dress-trimmings.

We have just received a fine assortment of Ladies' Collars & Neckwear. They are Beauties.

Also a full line of Rubber Goods on hand. We handle the SNAG PROOF and the Hip Sporting Rubber Boot.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

We own and occupy the finest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling our orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to everybody. Has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 6,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 25 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to allow your good faith, and we will send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

THE SCOURGE OF THE CENTURY

Hundreds of Infected Coolies Shot Down.
Thousands of Homes Laid Waste by Fire
in Efforts to Stamp Out Epidemics.



Though Many Times Declared to be Suppressed the bubonic Curse Continues
Its Terrible March around the Globe.

BUBONIC plague—the dreaded “black death” of the Orient—will never get a foothold in the United States, or in any other civilized country where modern methods of sanitation prevail. This is the assertion of Surgeon General Wyman of the United States army and it is endorsed by medical experts generally. So far as known only two cases of genuine bubonic plague have been found in the United States. These were brought into New York last fall on a steamer from Santos, Brazil, where the disease is now



epidemic. There was considerable alarm when the fact of the presence of the plague was known, but this quickly passed off when it became evident that the quarantine regulations in this country are such that it is almost impossible for a disease of this nature to spread. Since then vessels have been continually arriving from Santos, but no new cases of the plague have developed.

So far as the United States is concerned, says Surgeon General Wyman, “there is absolutely no danger of a bubonic plague invasion. The plague is essentially a dirt disease; it cannot thrive where the people are cleanly, and well-nourished; or where modern methods of sanitation prevail. It is found in its worst stages in lands like India and China, where the natives are dirty in their personal habits; where the very soil is saturated with filth; where there is an utter lack of anything like sanitation even of the crudest kind, and where the people’s bodies, weakened and emaciated by lack of proper food, invite disease.”

Most Deadly of Diseases.
Under the conditions obtaining in the Orient, the bubonic plague is the most virulent and deadly of diseases. The symptoms manifest themselves in from twelve hours to twelve days after the system absorbs the disease; the usual period being about four days. At first the patient complains of high fever, a swelling of the glands of the throat and groin, and sometimes of the neck, and finally becomes delirious. The crisis is reached in from two to eight days; generally in forty-eight hours. If life can be prolonged for five or six days the chances of successful treatment are greatly increased. As a rule, however, little can be done to save the natives of the countries where the plague is epidemic. A few of the well-nourished ones escape; of the rest death claims an average of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the total number of cases. This fearful mortality is best shown in the following figures, furnished by Dr. Wyman: Bombay, cases 220,907, deaths 164,083; Hong-Kong, cases 1,600, deaths

The Plague in History.

The plague prevailed in Athens in 432-430 B. C. and appeared eight months after it was thought to have been stamped out.
In the third century B. C. pestilences swept away countless numbers in Egypt.
Livy records a great plague that destroyed millions in various parts of Africa in the third century B. C.
In 542 A. D. the plague spread over Egypt and reached Constantinople, where 10,000 died in a day. In the same century it ravaged Italy and Northern Africa.
In the seventh century the plague invaded England and claimed scores of victims.
In 1270 it appeared in Cairo and Constantinople, spread, and became epidemic.
In the fourteenth century the pestilence came from Arabia and swept Egypt, Armenia, Asia Minor, Northern Africa and nearly all Europe. Hecker, the historian, estimates that it claimed 25,000,000 victims in Europe during the century.
In 1466, 40,000 died from plague in Western Europe.
In 1572 pestilence swept away 50,000 people in and near Lyons, and in 1570 more than 70,000 died in and around Naples.
In 1648 the plague depopulated Namur, claiming 300,000 victims in five months.
In 1654-55 London suffered ravages by the pestilence and 100,000 died.
In 1720 one-third of the people of Marseilles died and the following year 85,000 died in Toulon and the whole of Provence.
In 1743 nearly 30,000 died in Messina. In 1771 the plague destroyed 30,000 lives in Moscow.
In 1835 Cairo again was visited by the plague and one-fifth of the people died.

Plague in Last Decade.

1890 and 1891—Sporadic cases in Tonquin and Hong-Kong.
1892—Carried to Lang-Teh and Yunnan.
1893 and 1894—Epidemic at Tonquin, Hong-Kong, Canton, Lang-Teh and Yunnan.
1895 to 1897—Sporadic cases at Yunnan and Lang-Teh and along the Manchurian frontier; also in various parts of India.
1898—Plague becomes epidemic in Bombay and Calcutta, and famine forces the way for its renewed inroads along the Manchurian frontier.
June, 1899—Pestilence spreads rapidly in Hong-Kong, Bombay and Calcutta, and many cases appear at Saigon and Singapore.
July, 1899—Epidemic at Port Arthur, Newchwang, Crefoo and Tientsin, and plague spreads to Australia and Shanghai.
August, 1899—Disease appears at Tokio and Kobe, in Japan, and at Cheung, in Corea; also spreads to Vladivostok and through Siberia, and becomes practically epidemic in Russian Province of Amur.
November, 1899—Plague reaches Manila, and two cases are brought into port at New York.
December, 1899—Appears in Valparaiso and other Pacific South American ports, and breaks out in Honolulu and Noumea, New Caledonia.
January, 1900—Pestilence appears in Sydney, New South Wales and Nagasaki, Japan; also passes Cape Horn and reaches Rio Janeiro and Santos, Brazil; Rosario, Argentina, and the island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan.
February, 1900—Epidemic breaks out fresh in Honolulu after being once almost stamped out; also spreads to other Hawaiian islands.



HOW RUSSIA CURES THE BUBONIC PLAQUE.

Unfortunate coolies suffering from the terrible disease are shot down without mercy by the Czar’s soldiers.

In three ways—by inoculation through an external wound or abrasion, by respiration (breathing air laden with plague germs), and by introduction into the stomach of food or water that has become infected. “Contrary to the general belief, the disease is not infectious or contagious in the ordinary manner. A person might even sleep in a bed occupied by a plague victim, or wear clothing taken from his body, and yet escape infection, provided there were no wounds or abrasions on the skin in which the disease germs could get lodgment. Even the breath of a patient is not necessarily poisonous, the greatest source of danger being in the discharges from the swellings. All this being granted, the question will naturally arise, Why, then, should the disease rage so among the Orientals? The assertion that the plague is not usually infectious or contagious in the ordinary way applies only to people who are ordinarily cleanly in their habits of the case, or as often as they accumulate; the floor of the room to be washed daily with a disinfecting solution.

died. A more crucial test could not have been devised.

The bubonic plague, Dr. Wyman asserts, is the same old plague that for centuries past has made its appearance at intervals in various countries to claim its tribute of thousands upon thousands of human lives, and which has been known in turn as the Levantine, Oriental and black plague, and black death. The mere index to the literature on the subject—a simple enumeration of titles with authors—covers forty pages in the index catalogue of the library of the surgeon general’s office of the United States army.

Of late years, with the advance of civilization and the adoption of intelligent systems of hygiene, sanitation, quarantine, and medical treatment, the field of the plague has been narrowed year by year, until now it is almost exclusively confined to countries like India and China, with occasional outbreaks in such ports as Santos, Brazil, where the conditions are fully as inviting for an epidemic as they are in the Orient.

In view of the alarm caused by the appearance of the plague at various places in Europe last June, July and August, an international congress of public health bodies were called to meet at Brussels on Sept. 4, when the progress of the pestilence throughout the world and measures for its suppression were discussed. Many valuable experiences in quarantine measures, disinfection and treatment of the disease were related. At this conference the history of the pestilence, under the various names by which it has been known at intervals during many centuries—as Levantine, Oriental, bubonic and “black death”—was gone into at length. The present species of plague was declared from comparisons to be similar to and to have the same derivation as the epidemics which periodically have depopulated vast regions of the world, beginning as early as 500 years B. C.

Fighting the plague with fire and death—quick obliteration of human beings at the gun muzzle and the utter extinction of dead bodies in the ashes of funeral pyres—is an excess of horror in connection with the progress of the dread black bubonic scourge. The custom of the disposal of bodies of plague victims by the Russian army officials in Manchuria is invariably that of incineration. Between July 6 and 15 last over 200 coolies employed on the railroad work near Newchwang, who became infected by contact with coolie laborers shipped from Hong Kong, and who disclosed unmistakable evidences of having the plague in its first stages, were rounded up and shot by the Cossack soldiers employed in guarding the camps. Their bodies were piled on logs, saturated with petroleum and burned.

In efforts to stamp out the disease in Honolulu the officials burned every building in the infected district. The total expense of the plague in Honolulu up to March 1, including the value of the property destroyed, was estimated to reach \$1,000,000.

Uncle Eli’s Fable.

As two jackals and a fox were traveling in company they came upon a dead chicken lying on the ground, and at once there was a quarrel between the jackals as to which should have the prize. They finally settled it by dividing the chicken between them, leaving the fox entirely out of the affair. An owl who had observed the proceedings asked the fox:

“But where do you come into this thing, Mr. Reynard?”

“Oh, I take my share in natural philosophy,” replied the fox. “Firstly, that chicken was killed and placed here for an object. Secondly, the body was

poisoned; and, thirdly, there go those jackals tumbling about and making their last kicks.

MORAL:

“And I may say further,” observed Reynard, as he scratched his ear with his paw, “that when you are offered something for nothing it’s a good idea to let somebody else sample it first.”—New York Sun.

In Command for Once.

A man-of-war was lying off Gibraltar, and permission was given to the men to go ashore for the day. The sailors amused themselves in various ways—among others by riding about on donkeys, and their want of experience in this line caused much amusement. An officer observing one of the men sitting back very far on the animal called out: “I say, Bill, get up more amidships!”

With an injured air he replied:

“Well, sir, this is the first craft I have ever commanded in my life, and it’s hard indeed if I can’t ride on the quarter deck if I like.”—Answers.

Soil.

The pilgrim did not conceal the compassion he felt.

“How,” he exclaimed, “do you manage to wring a living from such a poor soil?”

“Oh, our soil makes an excellent snuggly,” protested the dark, sinister inhabitant, regarding the other narrowly.—Detroit Journal.

WHEN WOMEN VOTED.

Privilege Extended to Unmarried Owners of Property.

Kentucky, which in 1815 made voters of widows and spinsters who were holders of real estate, only followed the footsteps of Maryland, which had done the same thing thirty years before. I have not the authorities at hand which would enable me to give exact dates, but about the year 1820 unmarried women who were holders of real estate to a given amount were entitled to vote, and did very generally exercise the right of franchise.

In colonial days the States of the South generally made the ownership of property a requisite to the exercise of the right of franchise, while the New England colonies generally made church membership a necessary qualification of the voter. Following the idea that only property holders should vote, it was a natural step to conclude that all property holders should vote. Maryland, therefore, decided that where the ownership of property was vested in a woman who had not a husband to represent her she should be a voter.

I have many times heard my grandmother tell of voting during the days of her widowhood and describe the manner of exercising the franchise in those days. There was but one voting place in the county, and all electors were required to go to the county town to cast their votes. She lived in the county of Talbot, and the voting place for the entire county was Easton, the county seat. There was no casting of a ballot, nor was the system like the

“yes” vote which prevailed in Kentucky until a few years ago. But the candidates for office sat in the election room, and each voter was expected to look them over and select one for whom he or she desired to vote, and the clerks made a record of the decision. Candidates for State offices were expected to have representatives in each county. These were leading people of the party to which the candidate belonged, and each one was expected to be well qualified to discuss the merits of the candidate he represented. In those days the elections lasted four days in order to give ample time for every one to get to the voting place. Some time later in the 40s the spirit of progress required a sweeping away of the barriers which the property qualification had set up, and a constitutional convention decided in favor of giving the ballot to every white male voter, who had reached the age of 21 years.

As the right of a woman to vote was based on the idea of property qualification, when that was swept away she lost the ballot.

I never recall this fact to show that Maryland, which was the first colony to guarantee religious liberty to all her people, and which took the first steps toward securing the present Constitution of the United States, was also the first to give the ballot to woman.—Boston Transcript.

Uses of Weather Forecasts.

The weather forecasts are of value in a great many ways not thought of by most people. For example, they are most useful in the business of carrying fresh meats by rail, the temperature of the cars being regulated in accordance with the predictions. The same method is employed in carrying fruit, and in some of a freeze advertised in advance, car loads of such perishable merchandise are apt to be detained in a southern latitude, even after they have started, rather than forward them northward under unfavorable conditions. Even the heating of large office buildings is managed nowadays with reference to the weather bureau’s forecast. Fuel companies and ice companies find it to their interest to watch the predictions carefully, and growers of cranberries solicit and receive special warnings of cold waves.

Some very funny cranks write to the weather bureau from time to time. On one occasion Chief Moore received a letter from a rich but very ignorant old woman who had a notion that he could make it rain or as he desired. She wanted to give a lawn party on a certain date, and was to ask if the weather could be clear on that afternoon, so that her guests would enjoy themselves. To make her communication more impressive, she inclosed a list of the names of several prominent people whom she intended to invite.

“I entered into the humor of the thing,” says Prof. Moore, “and sent her an answer to the effect that the afternoon she designated had already been bespoken by a poor washerwoman who wanted to obtain some rainwater with which to wash clothes, and that on this account I could not possibly make it clear on that date.”

Substitutes for Perfume.

The various devices adopted to serve as a substitute for liquid perfume have never been entirely satisfactory when it comes to the necessity of imparting an enduring scent to a gown. The little silver hearts, perforated and containing the solid pellets of perfume, were rather ornamental than useful, even when there were no substitutes for them. They are still in use and dropped into the deepest recesses of the corset, exude a faint and not very enduring perfume. Most of the Paris dressmakers put into convenient places in a gown the small bags of sachet powder of the scent affected by the wearer. Nearly every woman who makes an effort to keep up with the novelties in dress, has her set of little sachet bags to be worn in the corset, even if she does not have them sewed in every dress.

A Test of Amiability.

“Ordinarily,” said Col. Stillwell, “I object to the conundrum. I regard it as a primitive form of humor. I also resent these constant gibes at the State of Kentucky. They represent both deficiency of taste and poverty of resource. But just to show,” he continued deliberately, “that I am a broad-minded man who can accept a joke amiably I will ask you a question: What is the difference between the State of Massachusetts and Kentucky?”

“Give it up, Colonel.”

“Massachusetts” produces boots and shoes and Kentucky produces shots and booze. And I want to say I’m glad I thought of it first, for if anybody else had sprung a remark like that on me unexpectedly I wouldn’t care to answer for the consequences.”—Washington Star.

MEN HAVE MANY POCKETS.

Their Wives Meanwhile Struggle Along Without a Single One.

Dreams go by contraries, so they say. Pockets follow the same rule, as can be shown by looking at one’s attire. Men have from fourteen to sixteen pockets in their various outer garments; women not one. Men have relatively little use for such accessories—at least for not more than a brace or so; women need them, for they must pick up and carry above the dirty streets pounds of skirts or get them smudged.

For instance, these days nothing is more common than to see a well-dressed



ed woman leave home in a tailored gown or any suitable street dress. She, of course, has her purse. She has a handkerchief which is usually tucked in the flap of the purse, or, maybe, tucked under the edge of the jacket waist.

It is exceedingly likely the flimsy thing will work out and fall and be lost, but it must be either carried in the purse or the hand or tucked away in a corset or under the waist. She will travel all over a big city carrying these things in her hands and adding to the pile at every store she visits until she is a drey.

She cannot do otherwise, for fashion has blotted out the pocket from female dress. The ugly bulge of such a recess with a few needed articles bestowed therein has driven the recess from the gown. The woman of to-day gets along as best she may with a lot of visible burdens. How about the man?

Of course he wants some place in which to place his watch, his pocket-book and his handkerchief. No force under the sun or moon would induce him to navigate about the streets holding these things in his large red hands. He has other uses for his hands, so he must have pockets. That being so, he must riot in the matter of pockets.

Under slightly varying rules in fashion the man walks about with sixteen pockets in his clothes, or, with the outside coat pocket and match pocket eliminated, with fourteen. It is a safe wager he does not use them all. If he did he would be like the very small boy who makes a collection of all things he should not keep and bulges his garments therewith. Some men add to the migratory habit of nickels, dimes and quarters by lodging these useful little

THE POCKETLESS WOMAN.

things in the five or six pockets they have in their overcoats.

In winter weather the man who travels about with fewer pockets to his frame than twenty is a “mark”; he is not up with the procession. His wife knows this, for when she has been shopping and meets him she will pass over a thirteen-pound ham with the satisfied remark: “Just put that in your pocket.” You will observe she does not specify which particular one is to receive the ham. She has such confidence of the hull capacity of her husband’s attire that she believes he can secrete half the contents of any store and still look the gentleman and not the small boy.

Muskrat Meat Palatable.

Muskrat meat, Pennsylvanians along the Schuylkill Valley say, is more delicate and sweet than rabbit. Care has to be taken, however, not to break the bag of musk—a pouch, the size of a walnut, filled with a highly perfumed white paste and located in the intestines—for to break this bag is to taint the flesh with a musky odor, and it is then inedible, as though it had been boiled in cologne. The muskrat is said to be even cleaner in its eating than the serpent. It washes all its food. Green corn, tender young grass, salads, apples, wheat, nuts and sweet potatoes are the things it lives on.

Effect of Diet on Disposition.

Some authorities hold to the idea that a child’s disposition is largely governed by his diet, citing the gentleness of the clove-eating raccoons against the quarrelling of meat-eating children in proof. While this may or may not be true, it is certain that wholesome food reacts to produce a wholesome temperament. “Pork and pie,” says an old doctor, “is as pernicious as original sin,” which is putting it with forcible if blunt philosophy.

Always take sufficient time to consider, then decide quickly.

Gratitude is a sublime passion, but like all other sublime things it is rare.



JOHN JOKER.

“What is your opinion about the Boer-British war?” “Well—so far as I have studied it, it seems to me to be a—Derp! Free Press.

Blags—I hate to hear that Miss Jones attempt to sing. It sounds to me like screaming. Blags—Yes, I’ve noticed that her voice is bawl bawling.

Papa (after the company has gone)—Dorothy, why did you not obey me when I spoke to you? Dorothy—Oh! papa, I hated to before all those people.—Truth.

“Hear the news? Ladysmith has been relieved.” “Oh! Charged with shoplifting, was she? Well, these bargain counter sales are very demoralizing.”

A woman generally keeps her ideals till she makes up her mind that she doesn’t want to wait till she gets to heaven to get married.—New York Press.

“What paper do you take?” “It depends a little on which way the wind blows. Sometimes I take Brown’s; sometimes I get Smith’s.”—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

“How is it that Dr. N. has so many patients?” “Oh, his wife gives a dinner every month and the people who get dyspepsia there keep him busy.”—Helter Skelter.

Visitor (looking at portraits)—What a lot of ancestors you’ve got! Porken chops—That’s dead right! I don’t want so many, but Sarah she insisted.—Brooklyn Life.

“Is Brown happy in his marriage?” “Well, I think if Brown were to see Mrs. Brown to-day for the first time he wouldn’t even ask for an introduction.”—Harlem Life.

Ethel (to her younger brother, who had been whipped)—Don’t mind, brother, don’t mind. Brother (between the sobs)—That’s just what I was licked for.—Ohio State Journal.

Cholly—Your papa kicked me out when I asked him for your hand, Miss Gabby—Papa is so intense. He puts his whole soul into everything he undertakes.—Baltimore American.

Dorothy (narrating)—Rodney, dear, tomorrow is your birthday. What would you like best? Rodney, dear (after a brief session of cogitation)—I think I should like to see the school house burn down.—Melbourne Times.

“I think,” said the friend of the family, “that you ought to keep a watch on your son.” “Impossible,” declared the disgruntled father. “He’d exchange it for a pawn ticket the first chance he got.”—Philadelphia Press.

Mary, said the mother, “I don’t like that young man who is calling upon you. He is flighty, fidgety and does not seem to stay long anywhere.” “Yes, he does, ma. He was here from 7:30 till after midnight last night.”

Niblick—It’s hardly right to judge a man by his clothes. Krusty—That’s true. There are any number of men wearing golf suits to-day who have too much good sense to ever play the game.—Catholic Standard and Times.

“I don’t understand my wife a bit better than I did ten years ago.” “Then you consider marriage a failure?” “No, indeed; I went into it fully determined not to wear myself out trying to understand her.”—Indianapolis Journal.

“I want you to prescribe for my wife, doctor.” “What’s the matter with her?” “I don’t know, but I’m sure there is something; she went shopping yesterday and brought home part of the money I gave her.”—Barter’s Bar.

“How are conditions in your part of the State?” “Ah right,” answered the Kentucky mountaineer. “The danger’s all over. We were powerful scared for a while, but I don’t reckon there’s any chance of an ammunition famine now.”—Washington Star.

“What’s the matter with Rasheleigh?” “Absent-mindedness, that’s all.” “Nonsense! The man’s cut and bruised frightfully!” “Yes, he tried to stop a runaway automobile by jumping in front of it and waving his coat at it.”—Philadelphia Press.

“Are there only one pie for dinner, mamma?” asked little Sammy Snuggs, anxiously. “Sammy,” said Mrs. Snuggs, “you should not say ‘is’ there only one?” “You should say ‘is’ for one and ‘are’ for more than one.” “Yes, ma. Are there more than one pie for dinner?”—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

“What time will you be home, dear?” asked the young wife as her husband started down town after breakfast. “Oh, about 11 a. m., I guess,” was the reply. “You mean 1 p. m., don’t you?” she asked. “No,” replied the heartless wretch, “I mean just what I said—11 a. m.—tomorrow; see?”—Chicago News.

Mrs. Rambo (on the inside of the front door)—Absalom, you have been drinking again! Mr. Rambo (on the outside)—No, ma dear, I— Mrs. Rambo—Say “Prompt payments patiently pursued produce prosperity.” Mr. Rambo—Prompt payments patiently pursued posed pos.— Mrs. Rambo—Absalom, you can go up to your room by way of the back door.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Freddie (whose pa is a strict disciplinarian)—Ma, can you have a man arrested if you think he’s going to kill you? Ma—Certainly, my son. Freddie—Then I’m going to get out a warrant for pa. Ma—You shock me, Freddie. What reason could you possibly have for any such action against your father? Freddie—Why, I heard him tell the lumberman this morning to bring him a carload of shingles.—Richmond Dispatch.

Vacation Arrangements.
“I can tell a woman’s age by knowing what she takes to the seaside in her trunk.”

“How do you tell?”
“Well, if she’s under 30 she takes more clothes than books; if she’s over 30 she takes more books than clothes.”—Art in Dress.

There is some wonder that a particularly good brand of cigars is not named the “Don’t Worry.”

No one cares where the flies go in winter, but lots of people would like for them to go there in summer.



PROGRESS OF THE PLAQUE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

1,541; Formosa, cases 2,468, deaths 1,800. Strangely enough this death rate varies greatly according to nationalities. From statistics obtained during the prevalence of the plague in Hong-Kong, the following official showing is made, the percentage being based on the total number of cases reported: Chinese, 93 deaths out of every 100 persons attacked with the disease; East Indians, 77 out of every 100; Japanese, 60; Eurasians, 100; Europeans, 18. This small relative percentage of mortality among Europeans is attributed to better blood and stamina, and to the success of treatment in the early stages of the disease, the intelligence of the European leading him to call in a physician at the first sign of trouble, while the ignorance and prejudice of the Orientals prompt them to conceal themselves and reject medical aid.

An interesting suggestion as to the cause for the great prevalence and mortality of the plague in India and China is offered by Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., who attributes it to the fact that the people, when fed at all, live almost entirely upon rice and other grains which contain very little protein, meat or fish being rare articles of diet, while wheat, oats, Indian corn and rye, all of which are richer in protein than rice, are unknown. In other words, the bodies of these natives lack proper nourishment.

Methods of Contracting Plague.
Medical scientists have determined that bubonic plague may be contracted

its. To those acquainted with the Oriental no further explanation is necessary. Once the plague gets a foothold among East Indians or Chinese coolies it is almost impossible to check it, except with the extermination of the population affected. Russia has adopted heroic methods in dealing with the plague in its Chinese colonies. All those affected are taken out and shot. “It saves trouble and other people’s lives,” the Russian grimly remarks.

The conditions of environment favoring the plague are similar to those that encourage typhus fever, namely, density of population, bad ventilation and drainage, impure water, imperfect nourishment, and inattention to sanitary requirements.

It is said of this disease, as of yellow fever, that human habitations and the soil may become so thoroughly infected as to establish endemicity, or regular recurrence of the disease. The bacillus will infect food and water, though how long it will retain its virility in water is as yet undetermined. It feeds and moisture, darkness, and the presence of organic matter, vegetable or animal, especially if in a state of decomposition, furnish the ideal conditions for the propagation of the plague bacillus. Light, dryness and heat are fatal to the germs. The bacilli are killed by direct sunlight in three or four hours, and in a dry room at ordinary temperature in three or four days. A temperature of 176 degrees Fahrenheit kills the germs in five minutes, and so

of the case, or as often as they accumulate; the floor of the room to be washed daily with a disinfecting solution.

To a French physician, Dr. Yersen, belongs the honor of having discovered a remedy for the plague. Dr. Yersen was a student of the Pasteur institute and a believer in the serum treatment. At Amoy, China, in 1896, he first put his theories into practice by using the serum from an immunized horse upon cases of a severe type. He treated twenty-three cases in this manner, all of whom recovered excepting two, whose cases were desperate from the outset. Since that time the Yersen method has been tested with its success is now incontestable. A French commission which has been investigating the plague at Oporto, Portugal, reports that in cases treated with the serum the mortality was only 14 per cent., while in those not treated it was at least 70 per cent. In a case in Bombay a European family resided, with a numerous retinue of native servants, in an infected portion of the city. The little daughter of the family was stricken with the pest in a virulent form; was treated with the serum, and made a rapid recovery. As a precautionary measure the whole family were subjected to inoculation, and the same measure of treatment was offered to the native domestics. Some accepted and escaped infection, while six who declined on the ground of religious scruples were all stricken and five

Backaches of Women

are wearying beyond description and they indicate real trouble somewhere.

Efforts to bear the dull pain are heroic, but they do not overcome it and the backaches continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

does this more certainly than any other medicine. It has been doing it for thirty years. It is a woman's medicine for woman's ills. It has done much for the health of American women. Read the grateful letters from women constantly appearing in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Soup 1 1/4 C. Per Plate

A 10-cent can of

Libby's Premier Soup

makes 8 plates full of rich, pure, all-ready, labor-saving soup. Oatmeal, Mollusks, Mock-Turkey, Chicken, Tomato, Kidney or Gumbo soup.

Drop postal for book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Planning to Paper This Spring?

There is nothing so important as the selection of the right paper for your home. It is the foundation of a beautiful interior. It is the first step in the art of decoration. It is the first step in the art of living.

SELECT WALL PAPER. We carry all the latest designs in wall paper. We have the most complete stock of wall paper in the city. We have the most complete stock of wall paper in the city.

Our Spring Catalogue of 100 pages, illustrated with the latest designs in wall paper, is now on hand. It is the most complete catalogue of wall paper in the city.

Established JOHN M. SMITH COMPANY, 100 to 104 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Order by this No. 200 K.

Excursion Rates to Western Canada. We have the most complete stock of excursion rates to Western Canada. We have the most complete stock of excursion rates to Western Canada.

Write to P. Kelley, Dept. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the undersigned, who will mail you a copy of the latest excursion rates to Western Canada.

1223 Monmouth St., Chicago, Ill. J. H. Kelley, Agent for the Government of Canada.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 to \$5 SHOES. The genuine have W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be good. Your dealer should keep them - if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and name of dealer. Extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size and age. Address: W. L. DOUGLAS, 270 Broadway, New York City.

Thompson's Eye Water. It is the best eye water in the world. It is the best eye water in the world.

O, How Happy I am to BE FREE from NEURALGIA. I was afflicted with neuralgia for 2 years. I was in bed for 2 years. I was in bed for 2 years.

RHEUMATISM. I was afflicted with rheumatism for 2 years. I was in bed for 2 years. I was in bed for 2 years.

30 DAYS. I was afflicted with rheumatism for 2 years. I was in bed for 2 years. I was in bed for 2 years.

SWANSON'S. I was afflicted with rheumatism for 2 years. I was in bed for 2 years. I was in bed for 2 years.

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CRIME OF THOUGHTLESSNESS.

Which Causes the Death of Many Sick-Room Victims.

"Thoughtlessness and mistaken kindness in the sick-room slay their thousands, and the family and nurses are oft-times the unknown accessories to the deed." This is the emphatic opinion of a "Visitor to the Sick-room," in the Woman's Home Companion. "They fear criticism too much. Their mothers and grandmothers never dreamed of refusing admittance to the sick-room; it would 'cause talk' to begin it. So the nurse casts responsibility off on custom and puts a blind trust in Providence, and the deed is done! No matter how visibly it harrows the soul of a nervous woman to have 'outsiders' about her, there are those who will persist in invading every sick-room they can reach. Regardless of the condition of the patient or the probability (or lack of probability) that they may be of any service. It often happens that it is the least useful and most tactless women of a community who are most active in their attentions to the afflicted. Such visitors seriously handicap the efforts of the physician and nurses and undoubtedly cause many a death. It is astonishing to witness the recklessness of most families in regard to this phase of the care of their sick. Unless a patient is actually in articulo mortis the country doctor does not like to endanger his popularity by ordering the arbitrary exclusion of visitors. Without his commands to back them up, the family that attempts the innovation invites and gets the ostracism of the neighborhood for no short time. I would not be thought to decry the good, sensible, self-denying neighbor nurse who in almost all rural communities and in homes of slender means everywhere must supply the place of the trained nurse when the home force is not sufficient to properly care for a patient. God alone knows the extent of her usefulness or can adequately reward her. Only cheerfully sympathetic society is a benefit to convalescents, and that kind, like medicine, only at proper intervals and in right amount. In fact, so much depends upon the mood and manner of the visitor that one might almost advise the patient to observe the caution that is affixed to some prescriptions, 'Shake well before taking.'"

Teeth Made from Paper.

Are the latest in dentistry. By a peculiar process they are rendered better than any other material. They may be fine, but most people would prefer their own, and this may be accomplished by keeping the stomach healthy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as the condition of it affects the teeth. The Bitters will cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

"Now," said the client, taking out his pocketbook, "how much are your services worth?"

"That has nothing to do with the case," answered the professional man of the distinctions. "What you ought to have asked is merely how much I am going to charge you." - Washington Star.

He Likes Western Canada.

Dubuque, Jan. 24, 1900.

Dear Sir and Friend:—We had a lucky trip, made good connections and got to Wetaskiwin Monday afternoon.

Stayed there all night, bought a pony and saddle for the boy and a pair of horses for the team. The boy and I went to the city to get some things.

Caught the boys cleaning up and getting ready to come after us. Wednesday the snow was all gone and we had bare ground and bright sunshine for a month and it has been pleasant weather since.

The ground is frozen about two feet and about six inches of snow, just enough for good sleighing. We had one cold spell in December. The thermometer went down to 32 below zero, but we did not suffer with the cold at all. We had worked very day all winter. All we well and feeling like a little better.

1818, two log stables 1x18, and are now busy on a well. We have ten cows, three other cattle and six head of horses. The boys send their best respects to Mr. Huelson and say they will talk to him enough to pay for not writing when he gets up here. I will write you again next spring, and tell you all about the winter. We all unite in sending you and family our best wishes and respects and hope this will find you all well. Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS FATE.

Dubuque, Alberta, Canada.

P. S.—It has not been down to zero this month. It is 22 above now.

A Good Beginning.

Grandmother—But, my child, you are not going to marry that idle young fellow? You ought to make a good match!

Mabel—Later, grandmother. But as a matter of principle the first time I marry it must be for love!—Jugend.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may want to drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich smell of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachs receive it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

At the theaters of war the actors do not content themselves with killing the heavy villain.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

However sleepy he may be, the boy with an aching father seldom misses his calling.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

The higher class of Filipinos are very exclusive. They are choosy, refined and intelligent and great lovers of music and the fine arts, as far as they have had opportunity to become familiar with them.

"Few Americans," writes a Manila correspondent, "become familiar enough with the better class of people to realize that they are very clever. They live in strict retirement all day, but at night they shine with brilliancy and beauty upon those who are fortunate enough to be admitted to their circle. They are natural-born musicians. In fact, I think all Filipinos are. A very pleasant evening can be spent in the house of some of the wealthiest merchants of the city and the music of the piano and the guitar and the guitar is given. The largest business enterprises in the city are owned and controlled by natives and their homes are models of luxury and comfort. Few of them live in the walled city, but preferably build out on the Malabon, the well-residence street of Manila."

A Kansas man who is with the United States telegraph corps in the Philippines in a letter home tells of the difficulties which the corps encounters. Recently two big army wagons, each drawn by six mules, were loaded with telegraph instruments, a battery and a reel to reel it out, keeping up with the troops. The road became so bad they had to strap the reel on a mule's back and the rest of the wire on other mules, leaving the wagon in the mud up to the hubs. One mule carried the folding field telegraph cabinet, with instruments attached. Every few miles they would stop and telegraph back to Manila the progress of the column. To do so they would take the table off the mule, unfold it, cut the wire from the reel on the other mule, connect it with the instruments and do the necessary telegraphing. This was generally done when the troops stopped for a few minutes to rest.

Spaniards are going to Cuba in almost as large numbers as Americans, according to the latest report to the War Department from the port of Havana. During January 1, 1900, 1,200 Spaniards landed on the island, 1,200 from Spain and 940 from other countries. For the year 1899 the total Spanish immigration to Cuba was 16,200; American, 22,301. Only 257 persons left the island for Spain, while 1,722 left for the United States. The port collections for the month of January 1899 were the largest of any month since the Stars and Stripes began to float over the governor general's palace.

The steamship Tacoma brings the news that the Japanese Government has prohibited the immigration of Japanese to Hawaii. For months thousands of Japs have been leaving Yokohama monthly, being shipped generally by employment bureaus, which expected a fee from each. It now develops that 4,000 more Japs have been shipped than the agencies had employment for. The laborers are now in distress, and the strict sanitary regulations enforced at Honolulu apply to their troubles. Japan is contributing to their support.

In the Hawaiian Islands, according to the latest reports, there are 21,010 Chinese, 12,014 Chinese doctors, merchants and traders number 822, including 3 women; 1,356 are clerks and salesmen, 18 of these women; of mechanics there are 220; mariners, 15; fishermen, 204; drivers and teamsters, 105. In the country, apart from Honolulu, there are 35 Chinese coffee planters, 38 ranchers, 718 cow planters, 2 of them, women; of farmers and agriculturists 1,278, and the laborers number 16,941. There are no Chinese lawyers.

A little item from the Manila Tribune gives a fair idea of the cost of living in America's Oriental capital. Last week, Chinaman, runs a restaurant and the prices are given in Mexican money. Steak is worth 25 cents; bacon and eggs, 5 cents; pie 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; tea, 5 cents; chicken, or chicken pot pie, 50 cents; pork chops, 25 cents. If the prices are reduced to American money they would be just about one-half.

A well-known Cuban correspondent, J. D. Whelpley, writes from Havana under date that the feeling against annexation to the United States is surprisingly strong on the island. The American press is full of reports of the demand for independence and the strong feeling of resentment, unmistakably manifest, at the continued presence of Americans in control of the island.

The Manila (P. I.) Times states that the attendance of children at the Manila schools was 4,840 for the month of November last, a gain of thirty-two girls and thirty-one boys as compared with the previous month.

London spends \$140 a year on the education of each child in the public schools. In the Danish high schools the cost of educating students, including everything except clothing, is \$60 a year.

The Yale faculty and corporation are considering the advisability of opening a bank for the use of college students.

Massachusetts imposes a tax of 5 per cent on home-owners coming to universities and colleges from outside the State limits.

Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., may found an annex for women students on the plan now in vogue at Harvard and Brown Universities.

In the University library at Ithaca, N. Y., there has been placed a memorial tablet to Clifton B. Brown, a student who fell in the charge of San Juan.

At Amherst College thirty-eight students are represented among the students. Massachusetts leads with 171. New York has 70, Connecticut has 29, and Pennsylvania 15.

The women's department at Cornell University will be rendered more democratic next year. An effort will be made to get two women in each dormitory room by increasing the price of a room occupied only by one.

The total paid for college education in this country is about \$100,000,000 annually, a sum nearly equal to the entire civil expenditure of the Government.

The sessions of the third and fourth years of the Bowdoin Medical School will be taught hereafter in Portland, Me., on account of clinical advantages there.

An investigation of statistics relative to college women in America is being made by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for a tabulation to be sent to the Paris exposition. The questions asked of college women relate to health, expenses in college, exercise post-graduate occupation, and marriage or non-marriage.

From Washington

How a Little Boy Was Saved

Washington, D. C.—"When our boy was about 10 months old he broke out with a rash which was thought to be measles. In a few days he had a swelling on the left side of his neck and it was decided to be mumps. He was given medical attendance for about three weeks when the doctor said it was scarlet fever and ordered a salve. He wanted to lance the sore, but I would not let him and continued giving him medicine for about four months when the bunch broke in two places and became a running sore. Three doctors said it was scarlet fever and each ordered a blood medicine. A neighbor told me of a case somewhat like our baby's which was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I decided to give it to my boy, and in a short while his health improved and his neck healed so nicely that I stopped giving him the medicine. The sore broke out again, however, whereupon I again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and its persistent use has accomplished a complete cure." MRS. NETTIE CHASE, 47 K St., N. E.

DO YOU COUGH? DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures: Croup, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in its first stages, and a relief in advanced cases. It is a sure cure for all coughs, colds, and croup. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and 60 cents.

From a Factory to USER. ONE Profit. Our new machine is a complete outfit for the home. It is a complete outfit for the home. It is a complete outfit for the home.

TAKE-UP. Automatic ROBBING. COMPLETE set of best steel attachments, carefully packed in a handsome VELVET lined case. Weight of the case about 2 1/2 lbs. The machine is about 10 in. It is packed in a handsome case. The machine is about 10 in. It is packed in a handsome case.

OUR SPRING CATALOGUE of 1,000 illustrated pictures of the latest in home furnishings, furniture, and household goods, is now on hand. It is the most complete catalogue of home furnishings, furniture, and household goods, is now on hand.

JOHN M. SMITH COMPANY, 100 to 104 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Order by this No. 200 K.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM. It is placed in the nostrils, spreads over the membrane, and is absorbed. Relief is immediate. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing. Druggists, 60 cts. or by mail, ELLY BROS., 30 Warren St., N. Y.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is the best cough syrup in the world. It is the best cough syrup in the world.

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TEACHING PERSISTENCE.

Even Mere Babies Can Be Encouraged in the Habit of Trying Again.

"Few little children, of course, voluntarily set themselves to overcome difficulties, yet more would do so if parents and nurses were not in the habit of catering to that flightiness characteristic of all young things, which leads them to follow up whatever momentarily attracts their attention." This is the position taken by Florence Hull Winterburn, writing of "Child Life in the Home," in the Woman's Home Companion. "The capacity to dwell for a long time upon one thought involves both intensity of desire and innate ambition to reach right results. I have seen this struggle for perfection in an infant from show itself in a little child but eighteen months old. And how sincerely I respected that little one. He was sitting in his mother's lap beside the library table one evening, when in an idle mood she took up a penny and set it on the head of a small gilt fringe three or four inches high and with a head scarcely larger than the coin. Seeing that the baby watched her, she said, playfully, 'Baby can't do that.' The little one's brown eyes sparkled with a look that seemed to say, 'Oh, can't I?' And taking the penny in his fingers he essayed to balance it as she had done. It fell. 'Oh! said baby, quietly, and picking it up tried again, with the same result. Without the least sign of discouragement or impatience the little thing tried over and over again for a score of times, until at last he succeeded in balancing the coin on the head of the image. The brave baby! We gave him a round of applause, and he looked from one to the other of us with a curious little glance of satisfaction. The next day he could not be prevailed upon to undertake the same feat again. Once having demonstrated that he could do it, the act lost its interest. Here was a tiny hero in want of difficulties to conquer; an infant Newton, excelling in the ability to concentrate his whole mind upon a single object so long as it was necessary for that object to engross his attention."

What Do the Children Drink? Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you read the new book called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it, 15c and 25c.

Crossed Out. "Were you ever crossed in love?" "Yes, once. There was a beautiful girl whose father was rich, and she loved me. I called her up by telephone to arrange the details of our elopement, but the wires were crossed that morning, and the old gentleman overheard what we said."—Chicago Tribune.

Libby, McNeill & Libby. Housekeepers frequently feel the need of luncheon meats which are either ready to serve or can be prepared for the table at a moment's notice. Such a need is abundantly supplied in the superior meats put up by the old reliable house of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, one of whose specialties is advertised in another column of this paper, and their booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," is offered free on application.

Fearful Foreboding. "Are you a Beer-sympathizer?" "No," answered Willie Washington. "I am not. Just think what a terrible calamity it would be if Oom Paul were to become a hero and make his whiskers fashionable!"—Washington Star.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an especially good medicine for Croup—Mrs. M. R. Aven, Jonesboro, Texas, May 9, 1891.

A great many men fail to make their careers an ostensible success because they never steal anywhere near enough at one time.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Remedy for Children. It is the best sore throat remedy in the world. It is the best sore throat remedy in the world.

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Mrs. Wins

IN THE CLOAMING.

The summer day is dying.
The drowsy flowers fold;
Long shadow soft is lying
On the green and gold.

The brook, what is it saying,
Or is it laughter sings,
Some voice of joy was playing
Among day's happy things?

The brook is flowing,
But not like summer streams;
Paint lights are on it glowing—
It is the drift of dreams.

John Vance Cheney, in Century.

Joshua Baker's Downfall.

By Charles J. Adams.

Joshua Baker's downfall began with the election of women to the school board. In the little Massachusetts hill town where he lived, he had ruled with a rod of iron; since the unlucky day when he was sent to represent his district in the legislature. That was his introduction into public life, and it created within him an insatiable appetite for office.

He had been first selectman and chairman of the school board for more years than we younger people could remember, and in both capacities rode roughshod over his companions in office. There was a magnetic power about the man, or he would not have been reelected year after year. He was an efficient and faithful public servant, but association with him in the administration of town affairs was an unpleasant task, which few craved.

The novelty of placing women on the school board strongly appealed to the people of the town—we will call it Ridgeville. The first year the plan was adopted, Mrs. Abel Ayres and Miss Samantha Dock became Joshua Baker's partners in office. The former possessed a fine education and great culture, but was totally lacking in fighting ability. This deficiency was more than made up, however, by Miss Samantha, who had a very determined mind of her own, and enjoyed nothing better than a tilt with her neighbors. When the result of the election was known, everybody realized that war was inevitable, and its beginning was awaited with keen expectancy. It came even sooner than was apprehended.

Joshua Baker frowned and hemmed and hawed when he read one morning a week later, a note he had just taken from the postoffice.

"Dear Sir," it began. "We, the undersigned, beg leave to inform you that there will be a meeting of the school board to-morrow evening, in the selectmen's room, for organization and the transaction of routine business." And it was signed by Mrs. Abel Ayres and Miss Samantha Dock. It was written in Miss Samantha's nervous hand, and every letter breathed defiance.

The postoffice was filled with idlers. Joshua's face betrayed his vexation, and in response to a query as to the cause of it, he read the note aloud, in a clear, deliberate voice which, nevertheless, attempted no concealment of his disgust. That was his first mistake.

"Wall, I'll be blowed!" ejaculated Silas Wiggins, the village blacksmith. "Pretty headstrong, ain't they? Takin' the reins right into their own hands!"

"Indeed they are, sir. But they will find they can gain no advantage over me by such a course. I shall not attend their meeting."

"Ye'd best not stay away," ventured Mr. Wiggins, after a short pause. "They'd be electing one of themselves chairman, and nobody knows what other nonsense. 'Pears to me ye'd ought to be there, for the safety of the public, if for no other reason."

This was a new thought to Joshua. He hemmed and frowned more violently than before.

"I believe you are right, Mr. Wiggins," he said, at last. "Yes, you are certainly right. My obligations to the public cannot be laid aside. I will attend the meeting and, raising my voice, 'my good friends, I invite you all to be present.'"

That was Joshua's second blunder. It was customary in those days for the meetings of the school board to be open to the public, but the privilege was seldom taken advantage of. On this occasion, however, the selectmen's room was crowded. Mrs. Abel and Miss Samantha were at first surprised, then vexed, when they understood that Joshua had especially invited the crowd to witness their defeat. Samantha's black eyes snapped dangerously.

"We may as well begin at once," she said, as Joshua, the last of the three, entered the room. "We'll ballot for chairman first."

The committee women and the lone committee man seated themselves at the long table and prepared their ballots. Samantha counted them, calmly taking this responsibility upon herself. There was one vote for each of the three members. Joshua's face was a study. He had never seriously doubted that he would be elected at once, as he had been for so many years. The two women exchanged significant glances.

The result was not changed by the second ballot, nor by the third. Finally, when, after the ninth ballot, Miss Samantha announced that still there was no election, she held up her hand to stay Joshua, who was already preparing his next vote.

"One moment Mr. Baker," she said, grimly. "I guess this has gone about far enough. We may as well understand each other right now. Neither Mrs. Ayres nor I want to be chairman. We've been voting each for the other right along, and we can keep it up a spell longer if need be. That shows that you have been voting for yourself."

"Yes, madam!" exclaimed the now furious Joshua. "I have been voting for myself, and I shall continue to do so, because I believe that I am the only member of the board capable of performing the duties of chairman as they should be performed."

"That's all right," interrupted Samantha. "We don't blame you a mite; and as we don't want the office, we are willing to elect you on the next ballot, only you must agree to some things first. We know how you have carried on, how you have refused to put to vote motions you didn't like and bulldozed generally the other members of the committee. It's time to call a halt. If you will promise faithfully, in the presence of these people that you have invited here, to deal with us fairly, and to conduct the meeting of this committee in a parliamentary manner, we'll elect you. If you won't promise, we can keep up the deadlock forever. What do you say?"

A titter had begun in the audience, which grew into a hearty laugh, and finally broke into open applause as Samantha ceased speaking. For a moment Joshua looked about him at the people and at the women before him, like some enraged animal who would toss them all on his horns. But seeing that his official companions held the upper hand, and that the sympathy of the people was clearly against him, he restrained himself with an effort and forced a smile to his lips.

"I gladly promise," he said, "to do whatever is right. More than that I would not promise for the highest of every point, the ridicule at his discussion and prepare for our tenth ballot."

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Humiliated he certainly was, and sought savagely for an opportunity to take revenge. The meetings of the school board that winter were stormy ones, and it was largely to the crowds that gathered to witness the frays that Mrs. Abel and Miss Samantha owed their escape from much the same browbeating to which their predecessors had submitted. As the year rolled on and Joshua was thwarted at every point, the ridicule at his discomfiture became more open. Ridicule is a powerful factor in politics, and Joshua viewed with alarm his waning prestige. It was not until spring, however, that he saw his chance to strike a decisive blow and assert his mastery.

There had been constant difficulty that year in keeping a teacher at the Centre school. One had resigned to accept a more lucrative position elsewhere, another had been taken suddenly ill, while a third had proved incapable and been dismissed. As each vacancy occurred, Mrs. Abel and Miss Samantha urged the election of a Miss Clay of Ridgeville, a young woman admirably fitted for the position, but whose election had been strenuously opposed by Joshua. The last time he had won his point only by promising that Miss Clay should be given a trial, should another vacancy occur during the year.

Now on the opening day of the spring term, Joshua received word that the young man they had engaged was unable to appear. As he walked up street in a quagmire how to avoid keeping his promise, he saw Mrs. Abel and Samantha ride past in the stage, apparently bound to the city. A sudden light broke upon him. He posted messengers to the houses of his absent fellow-committeemen to call a special meeting of the board that noon, to elect a new teacher. Then, feeling sure there could be no meeting that day and that he was technically justified in acting on his own account, he himself hastened to the city, to secure a young man he had long had in mind for the position.

But Mrs. Abel and Miss Samantha had not gone to the city. They had each received a notice, like that sent to Joshua, that the teacher they had engaged had failed them, and having in mind Joshua's promise, had decided to act on their own responsibility, without further consultation. Accordingly they had merely gone down the road a mile or two by stage, to the home of Miss Clay, where they offered her the position. In short Miss Clay opened school that very morning, less than two hours after the regular opening hour.

Finding Joshua's message, on their return home, the two women met again, shortly afterward, at the selectmen's room, at the specified hour, but no Joshua appeared. Partly surmising the truth, and highly enjoying their advantage, they elected Miss Clay permanent teacher, and fixed her salary with due formality.

Joshua's emotions, when he drove into town that evening with his imported teacher, defy expression. The story was soon noised about, and his new defeat redoubled the former ridicule. The upshot of the matter was that he resigned from the board in great indignation.

But that was not the end. At the next town meeting, although still a candidate for selectman, he was ignominiously defeated. Since that day he has run for several other offices, but his downfall is complete, and he has never been successful.

Miss Samantha, having enjoyed her victory to the full, declined a reelection, but Mrs. Abel is still a member of the school board, and will be continued there so long as she will consent to serve.—Youth's Companion.

What the Boer Has Done.

The Boer has not been without his uses in the world scheme of civilization. Like the American backwoodsman, he has blazed the way for the march of progress. His bold and restless spirit has pointed out a path to the crowding nations of the old world.

His have been the privations, his the toil and his the peril. But his function is at an end; civilization presses at his heels; the land from which he drove out the Kaffir calls for a denser population. He must submit to absorption or perish. For the present he refuses to be absorbed.—The Forum.

Wright—How much did the editor give you for your poem?

Pennam—Two dollars.

"Is that all? Why, he gave me more than for a lost dog last week!"—Yonkers Statesman.

THE SPRING OUTLOOK

PRICES ON NEW FEATURES ARE AWAY UP.

Ready-Made Costumes, However, Were Never Sold at More Reasonable Figures—Information in Regard to the New Bodices and Skirts.

New York correspondence.

IGHTLY turns the young maid's eye to the things she cannot buy; that's the way to paraphrase the quotation in applying it to women just now. And even a maid with half an eye can get to the bottom of her purse in less than no time.

Prices seem to have gone away up, because there are so many new features of a sort that always are held at top-notch figures. One needs to choose wisely.

The best comes very near to being the cheapest whether it seems so or not. Certainly it is better to have one dress of good stuff than three or four half-way ones. But while materials are dear, costumes ready-made were never sold at more reasonable figures, and as many of

with princess fronts, the portion of the skirt which extends above the waist in front being carried around the waist to make a bodice belt effect in back, are cleverly arranged. Another equally new and even prettier sort has the pleats secured by ribbon run under them, the ends of the ribbon knotting where the pleats stop in front. It is usual to allow the pleats to fly free towards the foot of the gown and make at the edge the fullness that is still in vogue. A box-pleated skirt often shows a contrasting color between the pleats. A skirt of this kind is long all around, and really seems impractical for street wear because it cannot be held up successfully.

The few hints of the draped overdresses that are seen are usually accompanied by a quaintness that marks them as occasional rather than as of impending general acceptance. Of this type was the third gown in the second picture. But that they might prove an entering wedge in behalf of bunched draperies, they could be much improved. There was an old-fashioned prettiness about this one, as there is about a good proportion of all of the class. When, as here, the overdress is long in front and takes only one or two graceful long lines of drapery at the back, one cannot complain. When the sleeve comes out from under a shoulder cap in a way to suggest the romantic sloping shoulder, the quaintness is much accentuated. It needs only the elbow sleeve with spreading flounce to complete the suggestion of the gowns our mothers wore a long while ago. Bands of cashmere in contrasting color embroidered in conventional design make a pretty trimming, and in lightweight cloths, summer

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